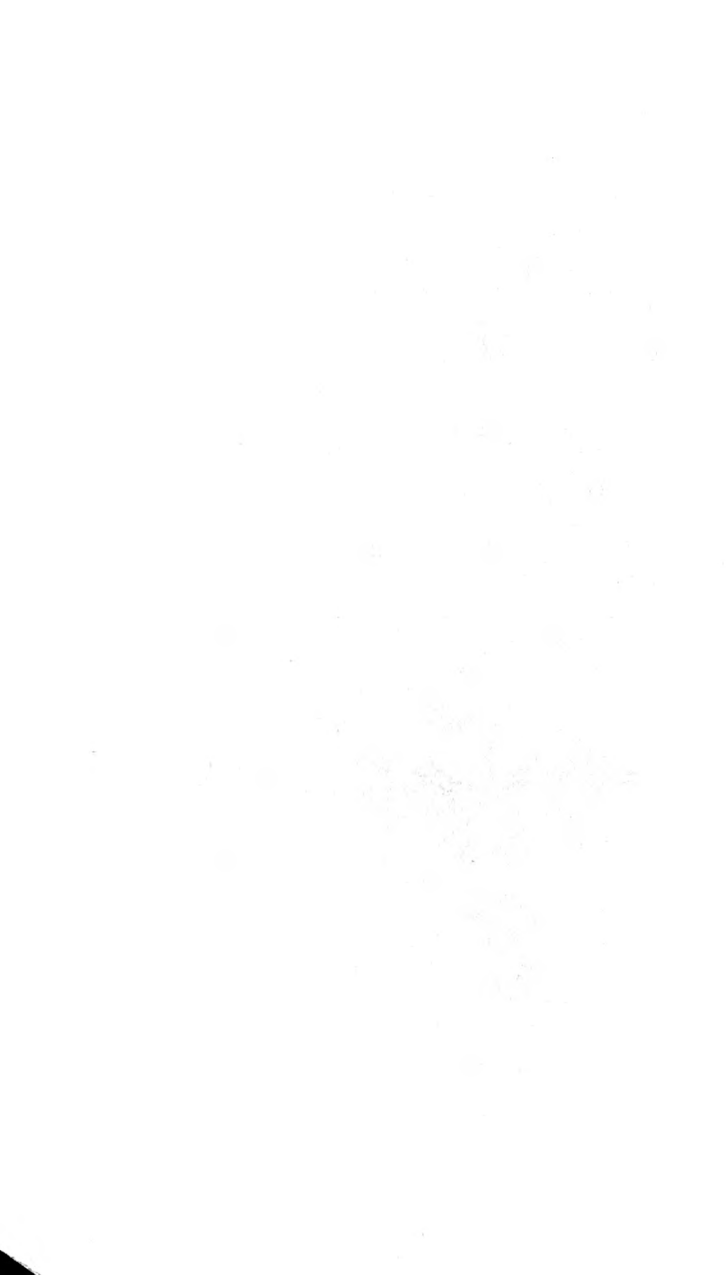

THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE
TO THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIXPENCE.



THE
EMIGRANTS' GUIDE

TO THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

CONTAINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS; CORRESPONDENCE FROM WORKING MEN WHO
HAVE EMIGRATED; FARMERS' LIFE AND CIRCUMSTANCES; CLIMATE;
HEALTH; DISPOSITIONS AND MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE; MANU-
FACTURE; TRADE AND COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE; ANIMALS, &c.

ALSO,

FULL PARTICULARS

ON

PREPARING FOR EMIGRATION;

THE BEST TIME FOR SAILING; THE MOST ECONOMICAL ROUTES;
TABLE OF DISTANCES; POPULATION, &c.



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EMIGRANTS' GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES.

IN laying before the Emigrant public the following pamphlet, it is but justice to state, that whatever merit it possesses—and we trust it will be found useful, if not possessing merit—the whole of that merit has arisen from, and is the result of, the research and indefatigable exertions and enquiries of a number of individuals, who, convinced that all efforts honestly bestowed, and exertions made to produce comfort here, would now, more than at any former period, prove useless and abortive, and therefore, they had turned their attention to the subject of emigration.

To the end of procuring the very best information on this all absorbing topic, the persons here concerned have been most fortunately circumstanced; for, besides being favoured with the opinions of the best and most modern writers on America,—besides having access to numerous letters from residents of that country, who have emigrated at various periods, say from one to upwards of twenty years before this time,—and that all these opinions, generally favourable, might be tested, and only passed for their real value; they had the very great happiness of the acquaintance and society of a gentleman who had resided and farmed in the western states of America for a number of years, and who had not been less, altogether, than twenty-three years in that country. They had the company of this gentleman, who devoted one evening every week to answering questions on the subject of means of living, &c., in America, in a public room where hundreds attended, and this for a great portion of the winter; that gentleman having so journeyed here, with a view of again taking up his residence, and expending his American earned money in his native land; but finding the air so much keener than what it was when he left, (rather as the party favoured supposed from a republican corrupted constitution,) he determined to return. So circumstanced and situated, the parties interested could come to no other conclusion than what appeared to them to be true, and which was, that moderately industrious men, with steadiness and fair economy, never failed to do well in America; that in almost every instance where failure had taken place, the cause was in the parties themselves; that especially when the working man, with his family, bent his steps to the farming districts, prosperity almost invariably awaited him, and plenty

and comfort, among an hospitable and kind hearted people, nestled down his family in happy and abundantly supplied homes. Every fact examined, and all information proved, that scarcely any circumstance in life was more common than for poor men, with families, not only providing well for their families, but, in a very short time indeed, becoming possessed of land and cattle of their own. Nor does it appear that inexperience in farming or agricultural tactics is much impediment in the way of an able bodied and *willing minded* labourer or working man doing well, *willingness* to get on being, in many instances, approved of in preference to craft, or what we may not less properly term experience of similar pursuits in this country.

As instances of favourable symptoms to the doing well for a poor man, we find it admitted on all hands that land is plentiful, that there are millions of acres uncultivated and unoccupied, and that it is sold by the government at a very low price—only one and a quarter dollar (about 5s. 3d. English money) per acre, freehold of inheritance to the purchaser and his posterity for ever! With regard to the prices of stock, we would merely observe, that a good milch cow, with a calf by her side, can be had at from £2. to £3. Horses from £6. to £12. Breeding sows from 6s. to 8s.; sheep about the same price. Fowls from 3s. to 4s. per dozen,—and working men being ever scarce, and, as it appears, not the less scarce for many going, because every one aims to be his own employer, and rather makes employment for others, than takes it out of the market; wages are good, and kept good, and no worse (as is the case here) for provisions being cheap. Thus it is that a poor man is enabled to “get up in life” there rather than down, as is every where the case in drained and exhausted England.

As a practical illustration of the success working men are meeting with in the western states of America, we give an extract of a letter from a person of the name of Edward Gabbott, who went from the neighbourhood of Leyland, Lancashire. He appears to have been pretty well known in and about that locality, and we make choice of his letter because it is written in a plain and homely style, and appears to have had much influence in causing others to emigrate to the part of the country from whence he writes, and because it brings the affairs of the working and industrious classes to the very bosom and sympathies of every man, woman, and child in England, who have any thing English left in them.

Mr. Gabbot dates from Navoo, Sept. 28, 1841, and says:—“The reason why I did not write sooner was, that I wished to see how I should like the country, and what sort of a living could be got in it. I have got into house, with an acre of land attached, which I bought, and which I have to pay for in work. I have two fine pigs, a cow and calf, and another young one, *all paid for out of thirty-nine days’* labour, besides keeping my family. The house stands on a pleasant spot, surrounded with poplar and nut trees. This, I hope, will convince my friends that there are

better prospects for working men in America than in England. I think they will wish they had such prospects in Leyland; but I fear they never will have, but will go on from bad to worse, till ruin and starvation betake the great bulk of *poor folk*. I think you had better make up your minds to come to America as soon as you can. I shall be glad to see you, and I wish you would write soon, and say when I may expect to see you. Sarah sends her respects to all her relations. She wishes them to come, particularly her brother James. Brother John desires he will come, and says he will insure him a good place of work when he arrives. John and Seth have hired for the winter season for twelve shillings a week and victuals; they have beef, pork, and butter three times a day. Barnard and me are both working at Navoo House; have four shillings a day, and find ourselves. We can live as we like. Can buy pork at threepence, beef and mutton threehalfpence to twopence, butter from fourpence to eightpence per pound; eggs threepence a dozen. We shall soon have pork at a penny to threehalfpence per pound. Is now the season for pork dealers. Best flour ten pounds per shilling, seconds sixteen; meal one shilling and sixpence a bushel; sugar fivepence to sixpence; treacle sixpence a quart. Land is also very cheap. Mine is a city lot, cost £20., and pay for it in work. City lots are much dearer. In the country can buy land at twenty to thirty shillings an acre. Let all my brothers and sisters see this letter, so that they may know how we are getting on. We have had pretty good health, but have lost Susan; she died, as the doctor tells us, of apoplexy.—You had better come by New Orlean, it is much cheaper by that route to this part of the country (Illinois) than by New York. Provide plenty of currants, raisins, apples, meal and flour, oat cakes, and currant loaf, good green tea, and coffee; wine and brandy is useful. No biscuits, but potted pork, or beef. Provide yourself, and do not be found with provisions. Bring some money with you, for money is useful here, as well as in England, though we can get on here better without it than in England. I would rather be here without a penny than where you are, (and I was, not long since,) with a hundred pounds in my pocket. Bring spades, forks, hooks, and saws. Bring every thing that you conveniently can for every thing of household goods and clothing are dear here. Bring me some chisels, a small plane, and my wife half a pound of black and blue worsted yarn, it is dear and difficult to be met with here; pins and thread are dear here. Tell Mr. E——y that this is the finest country in the world for a tradesman. Ann Rigby sends her kind love to her father and mother. She likes the place very well; she feels a little sorry sometimes when she thinks about them, particularly when she is cutting her beef for dinner, she wishes they were here to help to eat it. She hopes they will come soon; she would then be happier than ever she was in all her life. In this place, about two years ago there were only about twenty houses, and now there are about two thousand. People are coming from all parts; they are coming in waggons twenty in a string, in steam vessels by hundreds, on foot, and in every way, Land is rising very much. The sooner you come the better, for the work, I believe, is of the Lord, no one can persuade me different.

“EDW. GABBOTT.”

We might go on with scores of extracts, all to the same purport as the above, and scarcely ever differing, none appearing to want for means of good living, if they will turn to the works that are going on. The

success of weavers in farming pursuits is great, and some are spoken of as having become masons. As Mr. Gabbott says, the work must be of the Lord. He is driving the poor tools of the schemers back to the land where they will again be rewarded with plenty, and blessed with it; *if they can but be content with that plenty, and not thirst for more.*

As a further corroboration to our general statements of the prospects of industrious striving men, we would refer the reader to a letter published in the *Preston Chronicle*, some few weeks back, from two brothers of the name of Smethurst, who went from somewhere about Chorley, and who having had to do with the *putting out* and *taking in* part of the cotton piece manufacture, cannot fail making a deep and striking impression on the wretched substitute of a man who stands trembling at the board of his employer *now*, lest he should be bated a sixpence for some trifling irregularity—about half a long day's work.

“Morgan County, Ohio, November 15th, 1841.

“Dear Father,—I received your letter by R——. I have never heard anything of S——, or the parcel you sent by him, only that he left Brandy river for the Western Country. Dan and I have entered into partnership in our farming concern, and the personal property is worth (rising) 1,000 dollars. This may sound paltry in the ears of your *old English capitalists*, but to us *Backwoodsmen* it is not to be despised. We have twelve or thirteen acres cleared, seven of which are in wheat, and looks delightfully. Our last year's wheat was a failure. We have had a good crop of Indian corn, oats, and buck wheat. We shall kill about eight hundred weight of pork this fall, and have twelve pigs to keep over for next year's stock of pork. We have five very fine ewe sheep, which will, we expect, have at least as many lambs in the spring. We have one milk cow, one young heifer, one horse and light waggon, with other necessary implements of husbandry and tools. If we only keep our health and be industrious, we shall obtain a good living, and add to the value of the property, at least 100 dollars, beside what it will improve in the regular increase of the value of the country. The steam boats have commenced running upon our river (we call it ours, because we are near it, say three-quarters of a mile); we can hear the steam puffing.

“‘This wilderness is beginning to blossom as the rose.’ We have commenced clearing a five acre field for Indian corn to be planted in the spring. Money is very scanty with us, as we are only able to raise enough for the family's consumption, and the only article that will, at all times fetch the cash is wheat. However, we shall soon have wheat to sell more or less. We have also commenced cutting logs for a barn, which we expect to be raised before next harvest. My intention is to go farther west, as soon as we can get this place cleared up and improved so as to fetch a tolerable price, which will take place in from three to five years. You used to say I was an unlikely fellow to go to America; but I can say in the face of all this timber that has to be chopped, and all the sweat that it will cause to drop, that I would not exchange my present situation and enjoyment for any situation I could obtain in England. Everything I do affords a satisfaction that I was a stranger to in a manufacturing establishment. I will help you to one idea as an illustration. Here is the wild forest, in its present state of no particular use to

the country or to individuals. We, by dint of hard knocks, convert it into a fertile field; and so far have enriched the country, enriched ourselves, and can view it, walk over it, and can call it our own, and enjoy it in every sense of the word. Again, here is a litter of pigs (by the bye, in all manner of mischief), then the lambs frisking about, &c., &c., &c., are all to me sources of gratification, and any body who has not a taste for such things as I have hinted at above had better keep out of the back woods,—that is, *hard labour and rural scenery*.

“Dan has had part of a letter written this six months. I will extract from it. He supposes your question to him would be, dost thou like America? I like it very well is his reply. He could not keep a journal of his voyage and travels; he had to be cook, chamber maid, and nurse, and fifty things besides, and he could have enjoyed it if he had been alone. They met with nothing remarkable in the passage. Passing the banks of Newfoundland, we had damp cold weather, such as you have in November. After that, until the latter end of October, during the middle of the day it was oppressively hot. From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, 380 miles, the first 70 miles by railroad, they then took the canal to Holidaysbury, at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, over which we went by railroad. The cars are pulled up the inclined planes by stationary engines, built up on the top, and let down on the other side in the same manner. The pleasantest part of our journey was by the canal; the scenery was particularly wild and romantic; the canal runs alongside a river, and when the water is deep the canal puts into it and out again where it becomes shallow. It seems to me, at the creation of the world, the surface of the earth had been riddled, and the last contents of the riddle had been thrown here; it must have been a pretty large riddle, as some of the largest fragments will weigh several tons, and are piled up several hundred feet above the bed of the river.

“We were three days at Pittsburgh before we could get down the Ohio. James met us at Marietta, thirty miles from our house. The roads are very hilly and rough. We hired a waggon and four horses to haul us and our luggage, and it took them rather more than a day to haul it. The country here (Morgan county) has a very rough appearance when you first come into it. It is like the man said of Bowland, there is so much land here it has to be piled up on an end; nothing but hill and hollow, except on the river banks and some other flats, which are very sickly places, *fever and ague*; and up here on the hills, three-quarters of a mile from the river, not a single case is ever known. We are all as hearty as bucks, except about two hours after each meal we begin to feel a gnawing pain at the stomach; but we have got a sovereign remedy for it, always within our reach, viz. a good piece of beef or pork, or a stewed chicken, and I wish you could see James and I sit down to breakfast, dinner, or supper—any of them, for there is a knife and fork every meal, I guess we should astonish you, for it is no little that disappears. There is no comparison between farming and putting out, as far as I have seen of it; the work is hard, the climate is very hot and very cold, spring and fall very pleasant; but then there is the luxury to have nobody to care for,—no returned pieces, and no orders too late. In fact, I think that a man living on his own land, and out of debt, is the most independent being in the universe.—End of Dan's letter.

“I received a letter by Dan from sister Margaret, accompanied with a ———, which gave me much satisfaction. She seems anxious to come to America, and wishes me to provide her a situation. There are

hundreds of chances for young women to get livings here, but it will take a little time to get into the nature of the work required of them; to do such as spinning yarn, knitting stockings, making every day clothes for men and boys, which are all soon learnt. Tell her if she still wishes to come, and can raise as much money as will pay her expenses, say £15., I will engage to find her plenty of places to be at; and if she does not like it in two years, I will pay her expenses back again. Tell John B—— not to give up the idea of coming to this country; but when we go farther west will be the best time for him to come. We will let him know in time, so that he could be sure to go along with us. If he can land here with £40. in his pocket, with the £15. I owe him, making £55., and going along with us west, he may buy eighty acres of land, and in a few years feel himself in good circumstances. If John can bring more than the sum named, all the better; or, if he has a mind to come immediately, which perhaps would be the best, as I suppose he cannot now save much money by staying in England, he must bring what he can, and I have no doubt he will do better than staying at the warping mill.

“Tell John S—— that I am perfectly satisfied with the steps I have taken in coming to this country, and I would rather farm than do anything else. This is not the place for new settlers with limited means; and if he intends to buy land, he should go as far west as Illinois at least, but before he got settled, I guess he would wish the devil had both him and me too, for ever telling him about the west. Almost all like farming after they have got settled; he had better go to Penwortham wood, or any other wood, and select the roughest part of it, and imagine that he has to dig up with a pick axe all the wood that he can span with one hand, and cut down all within a foot diameter, and then deaden the larger timber by cutting the bark round the tree, then turn in among all the roots with a plough, and a couple of horses without a driver. You must plough and drive yourself, and as you break the roots they will slap against your shins occasionally, and make you wizen again. If you can stand this without saying words, or wishing you were in England again, you may perhaps do for a back-woods' farmer. If you could get work at your own trade in some of the cities or thickly settled places, you would do well, and you could make enquiries and get information about buying land. I do not like to advise a lot of folks to come to this country; if you come, come upon your own responsibility. I say again, I like it, and if I could be set down in England with the money it cost to bring me here, and what my property is worth, and then doubled, I would not change. To go west and settle comfortably on one hundred and sixty acres of land, a person with a family of three children should have £250 when he starts from England. You can show Mr. T—— this letter; I would have written a separate letter, but every one we receive costs 25 cents, and the same to answer it, which makes half the price of a sheep. Mr. T—— can give his friend the information he wants; if other persons want to know, tell them to get into the Western States with £200. in their pockets and mind how they part with it. My wife sends her love to you all. Write soon; I should like to hear from you often, but so many letters filled with questions I cannot answer just now.

From Yours, &c.,

J. S.

The two following extracts from letters, both of which are of very recent date, are a still further corroboration of the general reports relative to the success of working men in America:—

FROM R. CARDWELL, LATE OF PRESTON.

“ Dear Wife,

“ St. Louis, Nov. 14th, 1841.

“ You appear to be scrupulous about me giving you correct information on the subject of climate, trade, health, mode of living, &c. What could induce me, I ask, to give any but correct information, except ignorance? I am perfectly satisfied myself, perfectly so; if I was back again, and knew the same as I do now, I would come here the first day I was able. I only regret I did not come sooner; so this ought to satisfy all of you. I can tell you that I have never seen one beggar since I came. Our houses in the country are chiefly built of logs, and look very homely outside; but they are comfortable inside, and a good fire and a table spread with plenty makes them more so. There is no scarcity amongst any class of people; every one has plenty. Any person can make a good living here who will work, and there is plenty of it. There are no cotton manufactures at this place; but they are numerous in the eastern states. It is all farming and mercantile work here; if you saw the quantities of steam-boats arriving and departing you would be surprised. Common wages for labouring hands is from ten to twenty dollars per month, and mechanics a great deal more. As for sickness, I cannot say it is sickly; the summers are very hot, and sometimes cause fever, bilious complaints, and fever and ague in some parts of the country. Winters are very cold for about two months, January and February. We have all had good health except Robert.—You speak of trade being worse in England, for which I am very sorry; if you will all come here to me I am certain we can get along, for there is a good prospect for any one who will work; it makes no difference how large a family—the more the better. Times have been worse here last year than they have been for many years before; we expect them better soon; but bad times, *such as you have in England, are not known here.* In your next you will please to state what money you will want; but do not say the least. However, if you come to New Orleans, any of the steam-boats that are coming to St. Louis will bring you up, if you tell the captain that you have friends here, and that you will pay when you reach; but see them all and make your bargain for as little as you can. * * * * I wish to tell you what sort of people are sure to do well, and be satisfied when they do come. Any man who has to make his living in England by his own labour, or an industrious farmer with a little left, and who has a large family, will be well satisfied. With respect to advising people to come, suppose they were not satisfied when they did come, I should be blamed; but I will be thankful to my God when you and all my family are here, and get relieved from that miserable poverty that awaits you if you stay where you are; what is worst of all, there is no prospect of it ever mending. Here it is quite the reverse; a man can see a prospect of being better every year. Every man is alike if he behaves himself; he can be respected and vote at the polls as well as the richest man in the land, that is, after he has gone through due course of naturalisation.

Price of beef, about 3 cents per pound; pork, 2 cents; goose, 25 cents; Turkey, 50 cents; flour, about 4 dollars per barrel; whiskey, 25 cents per gallon; beer about same price. Now, you see a labouring man can earn a barrel of flour in four days—very often in three days. Many is the time, when I sit down to my meals, covered with all sorts of meat, that I think of you; but I hope I shall see you before long. * * * *

“ ROBERT CARDWELL.”

FROM T. HULME, BLEACHER, WHO WENT FROM BOLTON.

"Could give numerous instances of Englishmen arriving in this country with not as much as a single dollar in their pockets, and arriving at a state of ease and plenty, and even richness, in a few years; and I explicitly declare, that I have never known or heard of one instance of one common labourer who, with common industry and economy, did not better his lot by coming here."

To men of small capital, say such as can boast of—(to themselves, I mean, not to any one else, in the seaports especially, either on this or the other side of the water)—to such as can so boast of having a capital of about a hundred pounds, their attention is especially directed to what our friend the American Citizen (for so he subscribes himself in his valuable communications to the *Preston Chronicle*) says, particularly in the following extract:—

"Any quantity of land can be had in Vanderburgh, Indiana, and the adjoining counties, at a moderate price, say from 5s. 6d. to £2. per acre. Farms containing forty acres, of which from ten to thirty acres are cleared, with a cabin, stable, smoke-house, and other outbuildings, can be purchased for £40. or £50. There is no guess-work about these prices; I will pledge myself to their correctness. Why should the emigrant proceed to the far west in search of cheap lands; why proceed a thousand miles further, while land can be obtained equally as good, and much better situated, for the same money? Here bridges are built, roads made, schools and churches built, and many of the arts of civilized life prevail. Englishmen are not calculated for pioneers in the wilderness. Let them leave it to the back-woodsman or enterprising Yankee, who were born with axes in their hands. An Englishman, settling in this neighbourhood, is settling amongst his own countrymen, whom he will find ready and willing to assist the honest and sober emigrant as much as lies in their power. There is a large settlement of English, about ten miles from Evansville; many of them have been settled there more than twenty years. Most of them were poor when they arrived, and had to hire themselves out; and also the younger branches of their families, until they earned a sufficiency of money to purchase land for themselves. Of all the British that are resident there, I know not one without land,—and that paid for. Let not the emigrant suppose, for a moment, that because I think so highly of this part of the country, that there is not other parts equally as good. Yes, there are hundreds of counties, where the land is equally good; but there are few places that embrace so much good land, and equal facilities for market. There is not a more healthy settlement west of the Alleghany mountains."

The particular state referred to in the above extract is Indiana, the state with which we suppose he is best acquainted. But, as he says, good land, and cheap, may be met with in every state west of the Alleghanies.

In concluding this part of the subject, we respectfully refer the reader to an extract on farming and the farmers' life, by that most sublime of writers, Mr. Buckingham. Let any one, after reading this extract—and it cannot be other than a picture of real farming life in that part of the country; for Mr. Buckingham was not seeking for farmers, nor did farming appear to be his object, or the situation or circumstances of

farmers. He drops upon them, as it were, by chance, being at his friend's; and hence the genuineness of the account; and being from a class of people which he expected to find more rude than refined or educated—let any one, we say, after reading the following extract, venture proof how a farmer in America can fail doing, what every one ought to do well,—that is, to keep his family in plenty and comfort.

FARMER'S LIFE, CIRCUMSTANCES, &c.,

From Mr. Buckingham's Travels in America, written, whilst he was on a visit to his friend Mr. Delevan, Ballston Centre, state of New York. :—

"We remained at this agreeable and happy abode," says this eminent writer, "for about ten days, in the full enjoyment of the most delightful weather, pleasant rides and walks, books, and occasional visits, and frank-hearted and intelligent entertainers, full of elevated thoughts and benevolent feelings, and never more happy than while projecting plans and indulging hopes for the improvement of the condition of society.

"During our stay at Mr. Delevan's we had an opportunity of visiting many of the neighbouring farmers, and receiving visits from others, with their families, as well as inspecting the condition of many of their farms, and becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the farm labourers; for we were now entirely in the country, several miles from any town, and among people wholly devoted to agricultural life.

"In the general appearance of the surface of the country, England is far superior to America. The great perfection to which every kind of cultivation has there attained; the noble mansion of the wealthy gentry; the fine parks and lawns; the beautiful edge-row fences; the substantial stone farm houses and out-buildings, and the excellent roads and conveyances which are seen in almost every part of England, are not to be found here. But though in these outward appearances, American farming districts are inferior to England, yet in all the substantial realities the superiority is on the side of America.

"In America, the occupier of a farm, whether large or small, is almost invariably the owner, and the land he cultivates, he can therefore turn to what purpose he considers it the most fitted for—hence all the disagreeable differences between landlords and tenants—the raising of rents, after expensive and laborious improvements; or ejections for voting at an election, or interference in parochial affairs, in a way not pleasing to the lord of the soil—together with the interference of clerical magistrates, so fertile a source of annoyance in England, are here unknown. There being no tithes here, great or small, for the support of a state clergy, all that large class of troubles growing out of tithe disputes and tithe compositions, are here unheard of. The labourers being fewer than are required, and wages being high, there are neither paupers nor poor's rates, and neither workhouses nor goals are required for the country population, since abundance of work and good pay, prevent poverty, and take away all temptation to dishonesty. There being no ranks or orders, such as the Esquire or Baronet, the Baron and the Earl, the Marquis and the Duke, each to compete with, and outvie the other in outward splendour, which so often leads to inward embarrassment as in England, the country residents are free from foolish

ambition which devours the substance of so many at home ; and all those idle disputes and distinctions about old families and new ones,—people of high, and people of low birth, country families, and strangers, which so perplex the good people of England, when a country meeting, or a country ball takes place, so as to set persons in their right place—to admit some and exclude others, &c., are here happily unbought of. The consequence is, that with more source of pleasure and fewer of dissatisfaction, the American country gentry and farmers are much better off, and much happier than the same class of people in England, and in short scarcely any thing ever occurs to ruffle the serenity of a country and happy life in the well settled parts of America.

“ If the contrast is striking between the American and English farmer, it is still more so between the farm labourers of the two countries. In England it is well known what miserable wages the farm labourers receive, ten to twelve shillings perhaps the average.” (The highest it should be.) “ What scanty fare they are obliged to subsist upon. Flesh meat once or twice a week at the most ! And how perpetually they stand in danger of the workhouse, with all their anxiety and strife to avoid it ; with no education themselves, and no desire to procure any for their children. Here (America) there is not a labourer on the farm who receives less than a dollar a day, or twenty-four shillings per week, while many receive more ; and those that are permanently attached to the farm receive that sum or equal to it throughout the year. And where they are residents on the farm, they have as good living as prosperous tradesmen in the middle ranks of life enjoy in England. Three substantial meals a day, and in hay and harvest time four, with abundance and variety at each. At the same time they enjoy the advantage of excellent schools for the education of their children, almost gratuitously ; neat little cottages for themselves and families to live in ; a little plot of ground for gardening, and privileges in great number.

“ The consequence is, that the farm labourers and their families are well fed, well dressed, well educated in all the ordinary elements of knowledge, intelligent in conversation, agreeable in manners, and as superior to the corresponding class in England as all those advantages can indicate.

“ On Mr. Delevan's own farm, there was scarcely a labourer who had not money placed out at interest.

“ It may be also mentioned that in the farming district, in and around this spot (Ballston Centre), where, from the influence exerted by Mr. Delevan, and the spread of the temperance publications, the practice of total abstinence from all that will intoxicate is nearly universal, the health and longevity of the population is greater than in any other part of the country. The deaths do not reach two per cent per annum, varying from one to six-tenths to one to eight tenths. The ages extend to eighty and ninety *ordinarily* ; and by the latest examination of the labouring people, it was ascertained there was only one person in 1152, receiving pecuniary relief as being unable to subsist himself.

“ The greatest difference of all, however, between the agricultural population of England and that of America, is to be seen in their relative degrees of intelligence. In England, none, I presume, will deny the fact of the farmers and farm labourers being among the least intelligent and most uneducated portion of the population ; here, on the contrary, they are among the most informed. A great number of the occupiers of farms are persons, who having been successful in business

in cities, have retired at an early period of life, bought an estate, take delight in cultivating it on their own account for income, and as from four to ten per cent is realised on farming capital where carefully attended to, it is at once a safe and profitable investment.

"These gentlemen having a good deal of leisure, little parish business to attend to, and a taste for books and love of information, read a great deal more than the busy inhabitants of commercial cities, and have the power of exercising their judgment and reflection more free from the bias of party views and sectarian feelings, than those who live in large commercial cities. Their previous education and ample means dispose others also to works of benevolence, and the consequence is that while their conversation is more intelligent, and their manners greatly superior to the English farmers generally, they devote a large portion of their time and means to the establishment of Sunday schools, district schools, societies for mutual improvement, country libraries, temperance societies, savings' banks, and in short every thing that can elevate those below them, and make them happier in their stations.

"It is true there are no taverns, as in the market towns of England, to absorb half the profits made at market, by the drinking of the buyers and sellers, as is the case with the English farmers; and as their mode of visiting and entertaining is social and economical, families are continually interchanging evening visits with each other, to take a cup of tea, ice cream, sweetmeats, or other delicacies, but without spirits or wine, beer or cider; retiring early, and all coming or going in vehicles adapted to their own means, from gigs and phaetons to carriages and family waggons, for there is no tax nor duty on carriages, harness, or servants, all being free to ride or walk as suits their pleasure.

"It is ascertained as a fact, that more than one third of the emigrants from Europe die within the first three years of their residence in this country, though they generally come out in the full vigour of life and health,—and this very commonly brought on by intemperance. Instance the following statement of deaths by cholera:—Out of 336 deaths in Albany, in the summer of 1832, omitting all under sixteen years of age, 138 were foreigners, and mostly emigrants, of which no less than 108 were Irish, 15 English, 4 Scotch, 2 Welsh, 8 German, and 1 French; of these 140 were hard drinkers, 55 drank freely, 131 drank moderately, but habitually, while of the strictly temperate there were only five; of the ages from 20 to 40 there were 189, and above 40, 147. The population of Albany was at this time 26,000, temperance societies 5,000, out of which only 2 died, while 138 emigrants, mostly intemperate, perished."

For other parts of America, and to the purpose for choosing and obtaining land, and encountering the farming life, the reader will find much to interest him in the other extracts, and particularly in those from that fine work by Judge Hall, and which work should be possessed by all on arriving in America.

CLIMATE.

On the next all-important subject, namely, that of climate, which cannot but interest every right minded parent, as the very next matter of moment to that of aliment, or means of subsistence, there is scarcely two opinions to be met with, providing temperance is fully made use of—

that is, temperance in the various habits of life, as well as temperance in drinking, eating, and working. It will be found in Mr. Buckingham's extracts on this matter, as well as throughout the whole of Cobbett's Year's Residence, and Mr. Hulme's Journal, that in the temperate districts it is very common for persons not only to be free from ailments, but to live to long ages—say to eighty or ninety years of age. Mr. Cobbett remarks, that though he travelled in winter, in the coldest and most unsettled weather, and experienced much of the hot weather in summer, he never enjoyed better health, and he did not experience what was a common affliction to him in England—colds and sore throat; that his family had also enjoyed good health; in which Mr. Hulme most fully concurs, as regards himself and family. But before we remark further on this head, we beg to refer the reader to Mr. Cobbett's extract on health in page 16. We are anxious to do so here, that we may, with all the force we are master of, urge the emigrant, if he even thinks it possible that he may betake himself to the farming life, not to leave this shore before he has purchased a Cobbett's Year's Residence in America. The book will cost him five shillings, and that sum is no trifle for a poor man to spare, when he is emigrating; still it is so very valuable; it furnishes so complete a system of American farming, besides giving the improvements in farming pursuits made while he was last in America; its method of preserving health is so good, the keeping away flies and mosquitos, that no family should be without it.

BUCKINGHAM ON THE CLIMATE OF THE WESTERN PORTION OF NEW YORK, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, &c., AND ON AMERICA GENERALLY.

“The climate of this portion of the state of New York is remarkable for being more temperate than on the eastern portion, bordering on the sea. There are, no doubt, every where throughout the continent of America, very hot summers and extremely cold winters; but the degree of intensity is less here, than elsewhere in the same paralleled latitude. President Dwight, of New England, who bestowed much attention to this subject, entertained an opinion that in this country, and he thought in most others, there was a circuit of seasons, which came in periods of ten or fifteen years; that is, there were ten or fifteen warm summers, and then as many cool ones, and then the same course of winters. He considers the mildness of temperature of the western part of New York to be caused by the near approach to the great lakes. Our own experience, as well as the opinions of all whom we consulted on the subject of the difference of temperature between this part and the cities of Albany and New York, corroborate the accuracy of the views taken by President Dwight; for both at Buffalo and at Rochester the heat of the month of August was five or six degrees less, by the thermometer, than at New York or Albany at the same period of time; while the freshness of the air from Lakes Erie and Ontario made the difference in the feeling of heat at least ten degrees less; that is, with the thermometer at eighty, in either of these places, persons would feel no more inconvenience from that than they would at Philadelphia with the thermometer at seventy

degrees, and in each of the towns of Buffalo and Rochester, throughout the month of August, we slept under a blanket, and found it comfortable; while in all the sea bordered cities, and from New York to Saratoga, during the whole of June and July, we found a single sheet as much as we could bear, with all the windows open; and here a sheet, blanket, and counterpane were not found too much. A very characteristic extract of a letter is preserved, from Governor Morris to a friend of his in England, who had often urged him to come over and reside in some part of Britain, which the former had always resisted; but at length finding it necessary to support his refusal by adequate reasons, he says to his friend "Compare the uninterrupted warmth and splendour of America from the first day of May to the last of September, and her autumn truly celestial, with your shivering June, July, August, sometimes warm, but often wet; your uncertain September, your gloomy October, and your detestable November. Compare these things, and then say how a man who prizes the charms of nature can think of making the exchange. If you were to pass one autumn with us, you would not give it for the best six months to be found in any other country, unless, indeed, you were to get tired of fine weather." It is undoubtedly true that the climate of America, as far as we have yet experienced it, and we have passed very nearly through an entire year, is much more pleasurable to the sight and feelings than the climate of England. Whether it be as favourable to health and longevity, may be doubted. Although there are other circumstances, and particularly that of the diet and mode of life among the Americans, which may sufficiently account for their inferior health, without regarding the agency of the climate as in any degree contributing to its deterioration. But the brightness of the American winters, with a brilliant and glowing sun beaming from a cloudless sky, while the surface of the earth is covered with snow, and the gay and lively equipage of sleigh, with the warm buffalo skin of the closely wrapped party, and the jingling bells of the delighted horses, as they glide along the streets and roads, makes the season far more cheerful than a winter ever is in England.

"The spring is shorter, for summer seems to burst at once upon us: and when it comes, the full and gorgeous foliage of the woods, and the exuberant luxuriance of the fields, give an idea of abundance and fertility which is delightful. The autumn, however, is the most delightful season, and the very finest days of an English September or October are inferior, in the richness and glow of their mellow atmosphere, to the weather of these two months in America; while the sunsets of the autumn surpass those even of Italy and Greece."

On the intensity of winter, it is no little strange, that though we hear, that it is very cold, that sometimes the cows have their horns frozen off, &c.; yet we have but little said by the regular travellers in the country on this subject. Buckingham, when speaking of the effects of intemperance as exhibited in some seamen, who it appears were paid off at Boston, from a frigate belonging to the American navy, most likely while he was there, observes that such was the truly helpless state of these men, through the effects of liquor, that they were lying in all directions in the streets and on the quay sides, the second night after they had been paid off; their money quite gone, and that they most likely would many of them have lost their lives through the severity

of the frost, (a December night, with the thermometer at six degrees,) had not the watchmen most humanely gathered them into their respective watch houses, and piled them one upon another to keep them warm.

ON THE HEALTHINESS OF THE WESTERN STATES.

Judge Hall remarks as follows:—"Facts of such grave import as that of health or no health, should not be considered as settled by that common rumour whose want of veracity is so notorious. The result of patient and careful investigation, by competent men of science and experience, will hereafter decide these points, and will, in our opinion, show that the current reports, in relation to these matters, have been in direct opposition to the truth.

"When we speak of the present advantages, and future greatness of the West, it is proper that we should discriminate so as not to deceive those who have not the means of judging for themselves. The climate differs little from corresponding parallels of latitude in the United States. So far as health is concerned, we suppose the advantage to lie on our side of the mountains," (the western side of the Alleghany Mountains is meant,) "while in reference to vegetation there is no observable difference."

It is no little singular, but nevertheless true, that though health is a subject of such vital importance, it is scarcely noticed in the vast field of communications from emigrants to their friends; we are therefore obliged to conclude—and as the old adage states that "no news is good news,"—that the country cannot be very unhealthy, or it would have been more frequently remarked on. The emigrants, on the contrary, notice "what a fine country America is." and never fail to urge their friends to follow them. Surely this would not be so universally the case, if experience had furnished any serious drawback on the general good—wholesome life, plenty, and comfort. A strong proof in favour of that climate is the return of our friend, the American Citizen, who having no need or intention to trouble himself about business, again leaves this country for America (though he came to settle here), under a full conviction that he will enjoy better health there than here.

We will conclude the subject of health with the following remarks from "Cobbett's Year's Residence in America:"—

"Of health, I have not yet spoken, and, though it will be a subject of remark in another part of my work, it is a matter of too deep interest to be wholly passed over here. In the first place, as to *myself*, I have always had excellent health; but, during a year, in England, I used to have a *cold* or two; a trifling sore throat; or something in that way. *Here*, I have neither, though I was more than two months of the winter travelling about, and sleeping in different beds. My family have been more healthy than in England, though, indeed, there has seldom been any serious illness in it. We have had but *one visit from any Doctor*. Thus much, for the present, on this subject. I said in the second Register I sent home, that this climate was *not so good as that of England*. Experience, observation, a careful attention to real facts, have convinced me that it is, *upon the whole*, a better climate."

DISPOSITIONS AND MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE.

Next to climate and means of procuring domestic comfort, comes the dispositions and tempers of the people; and though we are informed, from the fact of the same language being universally spoken in America, that the people are English, and know from those who fled from the "wrath to come," years ago—the wrath that they would gladly have averted, and which we are now suffering under—and from those that have emigrated, as it were, ever since, and which are now going by so many thousands that it is feared (while the government is about to narrow the passage of outlet by "licenses," and "bonds," and other "amendments,") there will not be sufficient *stowage* to be had for either love or money, for the vast concourse wishing to emigrate,—while it is well known that those who have gone, as well as these who are now going, are among the very best hearted and minded persons in the world, still, a *fear* and *trembling* comes over us, lest some of these really kind hearted people should have become unkind, now they have changed their countries—now they have carried their good dispositions to a well regulated and plentiful soil! Or, as Mr. Buckingham has, no little strangely, lent himself to promulgate, from newspaper paragraphs, that these very persons, abounding as they do with intellectual attainments, and bravery of disposition, are some of them—almost monsters! Possessing a kindliness of disposition ourselves, (though it is rather rusty for want of use,) we wish, while our own goodness lies dormant, that others should be actively kind to us. How common; and yet how preposterously inconsistent! In view, then, of meeting this feeling, and we hope it may tend to bring into activity some of the latent qualities of those who prefer a smile to a grin, and the grip of a friendly hand to that of a bear's paw; to this end we will here relate what a good neighbour of ours observed to us a few days ago, as a proof of the sympathy and good feeling in the American character. He has been five years in the western part of America, and is most fully intent on returning as early as he possibly can. He said, that he had been very ill while residing in a populous part of this town, (Preston,) and though he had been so some weeks, scarcely one person had called to see or enquire after him! —(Poor fellow, he had never been missed!)—that now he works from morn to night, and from week to week, by himself, in his shop, and it was a really uncommon occurrence for any person, beyond those in the mere routine of business, to step within his doorway. When he was in America he was unwell there, and strangers came so far as eighteen miles to see him; when he was at work in that country he used to receive many calls and friendly visits every day. But our kind hearted neighbour will not permit other inferences to be

drawn from these premises, than, that it is not from defect in disposition, but from pressure of circumstances, that this want of sympathy and good feeling arises. It may be so; still we fear that the same frigid air and half warm sun—that the dampness that neither leaves the air nor remains in it—that the same atmosphere which is so over clouded with dullness, and that so reluctantly either gives or takes what makes life, as well as vegetation, gay, free, and erect—operates here on man as it does on our stunted, knotty, cross-grained and crooked timber. In America, man grows upward, not “onward;” his shoulders are never found hiding his ears; he has a neck in America, and what ought to cause us to think a head set proportionally above all. The timber is straight, free, and full grown there. It is as rare, almost, to find a crooked, crabbed, knotty tree, as to find a hunchbacked King Dick of a man; while the exception here is the general rule there. If this was not the case—if almost everything was not in climate—how comes it that the descendants of the runaways—the children of the men who could not, nor dared to fight here for cleared, for unrestrained, for *cultivated* liberty,—that such descendants in a desert fought and conquered? Here the wretched dependent hangs in chains upon “the charms of life;” in America life has no charms (though want is unknown) when liberty is in danger! To account for this wondrous difference the climate must be thrown into the scale. Hear what the master mind of the last age, what the great Cobbett says on this subject, and on the people of that great country. Mr. Cobbett is addressing his remarks to a friend in England:—

“Now, then, my dear Sir, this people contains very few persons very much raised in men's estimation, above the general mass; for, though there are some men of immense *fortunes*, their wealth does very little indeed in the way of purchasing even the outward signs of respect; and, as to *adulation*, it is not to be purchased with love or money. Men, be they what they may, are generally called by their *two names*, without any thing prefixed or added. I am one of the greatest men in this country at present; for people in general call me “Cobbett,” though the Quakers provokingly persevere in putting the *William* before it, and my old friends in Pennsylvania use even the word *Billy*, which, in the very sound of the letters, is an antidote to every thing like thirst for distinction.

“Fielding, in one of his romances, observes, that there are but few cases, in which a husband can be justified in availing himself of the right which the law gives him to bestow manual chastisement upon his wife, and that one of these, he thinks, is, when any pretensions to *superiority of blood* make their appearance in her language and conduct. They have a better cure for this malady here; namely; silent, but *ineffable contempt*.

“It is supposed, in England, that this equality of estimation must beget a general coarseness and rudeness of behaviour. Never was there a greater mistake. No man likes to be treated with disrespect; and, when he finds that he can obtain respect only by treating others with respect, he will use that only means. When he finds that neither haughti-

ness nor wealth will bring him a civil word, he becomes civil himself; and, I repeat it again and again, this is a country of *universal civility*.

"The causes of *hypocrisy* are the fear of loss and the hope of gain. Men crawl to those, whom, in their hearts, they despise, because they fear the effects of their ill-will and hope to gain by their good-will. The circumstances of all ranks are so easy here, that there is no cause for hypocrisy; and the thing is not of so fascinating a nature, that men should love it for its own sake.

"The boasting of wealth, and the endeavouring to disguise poverty, these two acts, so painful to contemplate, are almost total strangers in this country; for, no man can gain adulation or respect by his wealth, and no man dreads the effects of poverty, because no man sees any dreadful effects arising from poverty.

"That *anxious eagerness to get on*, which is seldom unaccompanied with some degree of *envy* of more successful neighbours, and which has its foundation first in a *dread of future want*, and next in a *desire to obtain distinction by means of wealth*; this anxious eagerness, so unamiable in itself, and so unpleasant an inmate of the breast, so great a sourer of the temper, is a stranger to America, where accidents and losses, which would drive an Englishman half mad, produce but very little agitation."

As a corroboration of the above, if such be wanted, we would urge the reader to look again at what Mr. Buckingham says of the farmers, &c. Climate must therefore, we think, have to do with formation of character. Be this as it may, bravery is a characteristic of the people; and we have yet to learn that a brave people are an ungenerous people. By all accounts, hospitality and good feeling abound nowhere so fully as throughout the vast regions of the United States of America.

MANUFACTURE.

While we have so transcendantly a better means, and more healthy and honourable, of subsistence and comfort before us, in agricultural pursuits, as compared with those of manufacture, we trust we shall be excused saying much in favour of manufacture, or on that subject. It is true we have turned our attention to the subject, but after every consideration we have been able to bestow upon it, we are obliged to conclude that, though in America there is by nature such vast superior facilities and adaptations for manufacture, than in *old-rag-cloth-making, cotton pasting, pot-mettle, cast steel knife and fork making* England—still, as its success, when applied to trade, and when but a fractional part of the proceeds of that trade is to be devoted to the people's support that are carrying on that trade; when the loss of liberty, health, morality, and domestic comforts is a sure consequence of these pursuits to the most useful workers, or operatives, as they are termed—better that in the place of the abundance and variety of qualities of wool, of cotton, hemp, minerals, water, and wood, that are found in America—better far that there were none—that all were destroyed, and returned to dust again, ere man laid a commercial finger upon them, rather than that

such misery should follow as we have now to deplore as a consequence of our whole attention being absorbed in trade, in this unhappy land. Indigenous to the country, as every one will see who consults the best writers on the subject, and particularly Judge Hall, as is every material requisite to the manufacture or fabrication of useful articles of clothing, of domestic comfort, or ornament, which is not the case in England, what has the American resident to do but to manufacture, when he needs such aid, or, when his leisure serves, to so render himself useful to society; and therefore, while there is but little encouragement in that fine country more than there is here for the mere speculator or gambler in trade, there is every thing that the honest man requires for the useful purposes of life. We are told, too, that so far as manufacture is encouraged, it is pursued so as to answer every useful purpose and object of man, without deception or trickery. A useful and sound fabric is produced, and sent into the market for what it really is, and without disguise. Mr. Buckingham informs us, in his remarks on the works at Providence, that the *domestics* of America are taking such a preference in the South American markets, that *we*, that is the manufacturers of England, are obliged to *imitate them*; to finish and get up a similar article, and to *forgo the American marks*, in order to sell at all in that market!

Wise Mr. Ferrand! Brave and courageous Mr. Ferrand, member for Knaresbro', told us, the other day—and we are told that the minister sat chuckling on his bench the while—on the bench whereon ministers had sat to guard the honour of the English trade and morality—this flippant spouter for the body who have, by their corn bills and such measures driven the manufacturer to the working up of old rags in the place of wool! of using paste to starch up *cop bottom* and waste cotton pieces! This wise member of the Knaresbro' linen mart told us, the other day, that the merchants of New York, in public meeting, had been exhibiting our old rag cloth! paste cottons!! pot-mettle shear steel knives and forks!!! If this be true, and if these merchants are doing this that the manufacturers of American *domestics* may “mark the rock on which we have split;” if so, we needed not to have had a mountebank set forth, from the heartless cause of all this ruin and disgrace, to hasten our fall; for down, low enough, never to be able again to rise, are we sunk, without the kick of so empty a flippant.

Well, then, as to manufacture and trade, when that is needed—and we hope it may be long before it be needed—and by the time that Ferrand's physic has purged the aristocracy, the landed aristocracy, of the *odium* of having trebled their fathers' fortunes out of the profits of *old rag cloth, paste cotton pieces, cast metal shear-steel knives, &c.*, and by the time this *old rag and paste and pot-metal trade* is finished—Ferrand's physic will have so worked—so purged this country of its rags and

righteousness, as to have left but little in the markets from this manufacturing country, besides forgeries on *domestics*—at this time will be the favourable period for those to manufacture, to advantage, and to both honour and emolument, who have got their lands into a state of good cultivation, and their homesteads well stocked; *but never would we advise any one to manufacture while he can get land to cultivate that will produce such abundance of the comforts of life as the land in America does produce.*

However, on this subject, and for those who must a while longer pursue this phantom—this slavish, demoralising delusion of life—it will be found that there are many manufacturing establishments all through the settled parts of America.

BUCKINGHAM'S ACCOUNT OF THE BLEACHING WORKS AND COTTON MILLS, AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

"I was shown unreservedly, by one of the proprietors, through the works.

"The building in which the works are carried on is of great extent, standing on the edge of the open piece of water called the Cove, which lies opposite to the upper or north end of Providence. Capital invested, 250,000 dollars, and the number of men employed, 200. Unbleached cloths from all parts of the States are sent here to be bleached, beetled, &c., and finished.

"The reputation in which the domestic manufactures of America are held all along the coasts of South America, and in the islands of the Pacific, for their great strength and durability, as compared with English goods of the same class, is just like the estimation in which India muslin, calicos, and chintzes were held in England some years ago, as compared with Glasgow and Manchester goods, and both were well founded, because not only were greater labour bestowed on their fabrication, but the best material was also used, and they were consequently rendered much more durable. The knowledge of this fact has set our tricksters to work, not to do away with taxation, that we may make as good an article, but fraudulently to put on the American marks, and in every other way, save in quality, imitate their goods, that they may sell as American manufactured goods in the South American markets and the islands of the Pacific.

"The appearance of order, cleanliness, and comfort which reigned throughout the whole was very striking, and greater, I think, than would be found in any similar establishment in England.

"We next visited the cotton mills recently erected by a company of capitalists here, and now in full and profitable operation. I had seen most of the large cotton mills in Manchester, Bolton, Stockport, Oldham, and Preston, as well as in Glasgow, and was familiar to all the processes used in them; and I expected to find every thing used in the American mills inferior to what I had seen in the English ones. I was surprised, however, to find this in all things equal, and in many superior, to any similar establishment I had seen at home.

"The edifice was brick, but not wearing that prison-like appearance as the most of the factories in England; in fact it looked more like some government offices, and formed more of ornament than deformity to the part of the city in which it is erected.

"In the interior we were conducted over every floor from the base to the attic, and saw all the operations, from the hoisting in the bales of raw cotton, to the last finish of the finest thread; as well as the department in which all the machinery used in the works are made and repaired; every thing appeared to us in the highest possible order, and the works to be conducted with the greatest skill and attention. In the several rooms in which the people were at work, more attention appeared to be paid to cleanliness, neatness, and ornament, than in English mills; while the persons employed were all better dressed, and evidently in a condition of greater comfort, than the same class of factory operatives in England. There are employed, in the whole, about three hundred persons, two hundred of whom are men and one hundred women, with very few boys.

"The wages of the smiths, &c., employed in making the machinery average a dollar and a half a day, though many receive two dollars, and some more. The spinners average a dollar a day, and the overseers a dollar and a half. The women average half a dollar, and some three quarters, and the more skillful will get a dollar. There were very few married women at work, as it is thought discreditable to the husband that the wife should do any thing but look after his domestic affairs, and attend to her children and her home.

"The hours of work, exclusive of meals, are ten in the winter and eleven in summer, and as there are no very young children employed the hours of labour are uniformly the same for all ages. Among the young girls of the factory the greater number of them were extremely pretty, some were really beautiful; and all were as well dressed as milliners and mantua makers in England.

"The greatest respect appeared to be paid to them by their employers, as well as by the overseers and others with whom they had to communicate; and this respect was the better secured by the females all working together in certain rooms, and the males in certain others, so as to ensure a general separation of the two sexes during their labour.

"I have reason to believe that the character and condition of this class of workpeople in America is greatly superior to that of the same class in Britain. For this there are a number of causes; one is the fact that the tariff of protecting duties enables the manufacturer to give better wages, and yet realize better profits than are made in England, out of which he can afford to bestow many ornaments and comforts which a more limited profit would oblige him to curtail. Another cause is, that the men and women are better educated while children, have more self respect, are more temperate, more moral, and consequently more prudent.

"The result of this was, that these workpeople almost invariably did not draw the whole of their wages, but left a surplus in the hands of their employers till the year end, when they would draw very frequently a hundred dollars, and the women from sixty to seventy. These sums they invested at interest, and the accumulation of two or three years would enable young men to buy themselves a house, another year to furnish it, when they would get married, when they would continue to pull together, one managing the income department and the other the domestic, increasing in respectability and comfort, until, not unfrequently, the workman becomes a master on a small scale. Many who are now rich capitalists in Rhode Island, have risen from such a beginning as this.

"Only saw one Pawnbroker's shop in all Providence

"The people appear generally to be more robust, ruddy, and healthy than those of Boston and New York. The dryness of the sandy and gravelly soil, the excellence of the water for drinking, and the sheltered state of the town from bleak easterly winds, may all contribute to this; for the climate is more soft and more mild than it is in New England generally, and neither the heats of summer nor the colds of winter are felt in such extremes at Providence as they are in the other cities of the north.

"Lowell is called the Manchester of America. Some thirty years ago it was a desert; its forests echoed no sound but that of the cataract; and this Lowell now spins and manufactures 40,000 bales of cotton per annum. There is a concentrated water power, amounting to 5,000 horse power, which equals one half of the water power of Great Britain.

"In 1815, America exported 2,800,000 dollars worth of cotton goods. In 1826 and 1827, she exported 20,000 bales of her cotton manufactures round the Cape of Good Hope to India and China, and 300,000 bales to the markets of South America. But it is not in the cotton manufacture alone that America is advancing; in 1835 she had 17,000,000 of sheep and lambs, in 1838, 20,000,000, the mere wool of which, reckoning each fleece at 3 lbs, would give no less a quantity of wool than 60,000,000 lbs., the whole of which is manufactured there."

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We find the following in the *New York Weekly Herald*, of February 5, 1842, stated to be taken from the official returns in the state department, taken under the census of the United States, in 1839—40:—

State.	No. of Fac- tories,	No. of spindles.	Value of manufactured articles.	No of persons employed.	Capital invested.
			DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
Maine	6 ..	29736 ..	970397 ..	1414 ..	1398000
New Hamps	58 ..	195173 ..	5142304 ..	6991 ..	5523200
Massachusetts	278 ..	665095 ..	15553423 ..	20928 ..	17414099
Rhode Island	209 ..	518819 ..	7116792 ..	12086 ..	7326000
Connecticut.....	116 ..	181319 ..	2715964 ..	5153 ..	3152000
Vermont	7 ..	7254 ..	113800 ..	262 ..	118100
New York	117 ..	211659 ..	3640237 ..	7407 ..	4900772
New Jersey.....	43 ..	63724 ..	2086104 ..	2408 ..	1722810
Pennsylvania	106 ..	146194 ..	5013007 ..	5522 ..	3325400
Delaware.....	11 ..	24492 ..	332272 ..	566 ..	330500
Maryland.....	21 ..	41182 ..	1150580 ..	2284 ..	1304400
Virginia	22 ..	42262 ..	446063 ..	1816 ..	1299020
North Carolina.....	25 ..	47984 ..	438200 ..	1219 ..	995300
South Carolina	15 ..	16355 ..	359000 ..	570 ..	617450
Georgia	19 ..	42589 ..	304342 ..	779 ..	573835
Alabama	14 ..	1502 ..	17547 ..	82 ..	35575
Mississippi	53 ..	318 ..	1744 ..	81 ..	6420
Louisiana.....	2 ..	700 ..	18900 ..	23 ..	22000
Tennessee.....	38 ..	16813 ..	325719 ..	1542 ..	463240
Kentucky.....	58 ..	12858 ..	329380 ..	523 ..	316113
Ohio.....	8 ..	13754 ..	389378 ..	246 ..	113500
Indiana	12 ..	4985 ..	135400 ..	210 ..	142500
Arkansas	2 ..	90	7 ..	2125
Total.....	1240	2284681	46850453	72119	51102359

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

"The principal and important cities of the West are Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Detroit, and St. Louis; yet there are fifty other towns in a prosperous condition. The cities above named are of the first class; but a large number of towns are rising into importance, and already enjoying a liberal trade of the west.

"As an instance of the growth of towns we mention Chicago. A few years ago the whole ground on which this town stands might have been purchased for less money than what now (1836) is wanted for six feet frontage in some of the streets.

"Pittsburgh and Cincinnati are the most important manufacturing towns of the west. Some idea of the amount of machinery manufactured at these places may be formed from the following fact that steam mills, for grinding wheat, are now becoming scattered over the whole west. At these places are also made most of the heavy articles which are fabricated from iron. From their workshops the vast regions which include the Western States are supplied with waggons, carts, ploughs, harness, and all farming implements; with chairs, and cabinet work of every description; with tin work, with types and printing presses, with saddlery, with a large amount of books, and with a variety of other articles.

"In the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, but little is manufactured, because the slaves, who are the only labourers, do not possess the kind of ingenuity to make them valuable mechanics.

"The country lying around the head of the Ohio, of which Pittsburgh may be considered the centre and the commercial metropolis, possesses an incalculable amount of the facilities for manufacturing; such as timber, coal, water power, and raw materials; while it occupies a commanding position at the head of navigation. Brownsville, Williamsport, Elizabethtown, Economy, Beaver, Steubenville, and a number of other towns, are actively engaged in manufactures, and contribute to the wealth of Pittsburgh.

"As we descend the Ohio the country becomes more fertile, and its agricultural products abundant. Wheeling, like Pittsburgh, derives its business partly from manufactures, partly from transportation of merchandise from east to west, and partly from commerce; but between that place and Cincinnati, the towns, such as Marietta, Portsmouth, and Maysville, are more engaged in the shipment of produce than in mechanical employments.

"Louisville, Nashville, and St. Louis have no manufactures worthy of being mentioned in comparison with those of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, their industry being directed in other channels. They are altogether commercial; and their wealth is employed in the interchange of the various commodities that enter into the traffic of this vast region, considerably in the importation of merchandise from New Orleans and the eastern cities, and the shipment of western produce to the southern and Atlantic markets.

"Cincinnati is built upon an elevated and beautiful plain, on the north bank of the Ohio river, in latitude $39^{\circ} 6' 30''$. From the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, following the meanders of the Ohio, it is distant 455 miles; and from the union of the Ohio and the Mississippi, 504. Overland it is distant from Columbus, the capital of the state, 116 miles; from Frankfort, 85 miles; from Nashville, 270; from New Orleans, 680 miles; from New Orleans, 860; from St. Louis, 350; from

Baltimore, 518; from Philadelphia, 617; from Washington city, 500 miles; from New York, by the way of Lake Erie, 900 miles. Cincinnati is 540 feet above tide water at Albany, and 133 feet below Lake Erie.

"The manufacturing industry of Cincinnati in 1826, amounted to 1,800,000 dollars, in a population of 16,230 persons: then there were not more than fifteen steam engines employed; there are now (1835) upwards of fifty in successful operation—besides four or five in Newport and Covington. More than one hundred steam engines, about two hundred and forty cotton gins, twenty sugar mills, twenty-two steam boats, many of the largest size, have been built and manufactured in Cincinnati during the year 1835: it is not, therefore, too much to rate the manufacture now at 6, 000,000.

"The truth is that Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport are mainly indebted to their manufactures for the steady and onward prosperity which marks their career. Fortunately they have but few, if any, overgrown manufacturing establishments, but a large number of small ones, confined to individual enterprise and personal superintendence.

"The region inseparably connected with, and depeendent upon Cincinnati and her sister towns, as their great commercial and manufacturing mart, embraces the country bordering on the two Miami rivers, the eastern portion of Indiana, and the adjoining parts of Kentucky, Licking river. It may be estimated to contain 10,000,000 acres, having within itself the capabilities of sustaining 4,000,000 of inhabitants. This rich and salubrious region is traversed by the Ohio, Licking, and Great and Little Miami rivers, all of them navigable to some extent and the two last eminently adapted to manufacturing purposes.

"It is a region which produces abundantly wheat, corn, barley, hops, oats, hemp, tobacco, horses, mules, sheep, cattle, and hogs, to say nothing of the various mineral products which lie beneath the soil, and the fine timber that rests upon it.

"The progressive increase of population in Cincinnati is as follows;—in 1810 there were 2,320 inhabitants; in 1813, 4,000; in 1819, 10,000; in 1824, 12,016; in 1826, 16,230; in 1835, 31,000; and at present supposed to be 50,000. And let it not be overlooked, that all these striking and little less than astounding results have been effected while not only the country there and around has been a perfect wilderness, but destitute of every means and facility of getting to it, save by natural channels and pathways, unknown, till within these few years, but to the wild animals of the country. What then is likely to be the improvement, now the rivers are so generally and so variously navigated—the railroads and canals are intersecting and conjoining at every point all the various inlets or ports of export—to manufactures and commerce?

"The improvements that are already completed, undertaken, and in contemplation, bid most promisingly to accomplish, at no very distant day, what the wise men of Britain sneeringly laughed at but a few years ago,—namely, a manufacture and a legislature which shall not only dress, but give tone and guidance to a vast portion of God's creation."

ON THE SUBJECT OF PRAIRIES, WOODLAND, &c.

The practice, hitherto, almost invariably has been for nearly all settlers to locate themselves on the uncleared woodland. Judge Hall says that "such are the situations, as regards locality, in which the first

inhabitants choose to settle, for the purposes of enjoying the united advantages of wood and water; and the vicinity of navigable streams holds out other inducements.

"The open prairies, or those parts of the country which are now destitute of timber, being invariably the most distant from living streams, would of course, as a general rule, be the last to be settled, even if all the surface was alike covered with wood. Such has been the actual process of settlement. The margins of the large rivers were first settled, the inhabitants adhering to the rich bottom lands, in spite of their dampness and insalubrity, and in defiance of the immense masses of heavy timber, which render the clearing of those lands a gigantic labour. More recently the prairie lands have acquired reputation, and the emigration has flowed towards the interior of the new states. But the settler, in forsaking the margins of the large rivers, pursues the meanders of the smaller streams, and selects his farm on the edge of a prairie, where he may enjoy the combined advantages of timber and plain.

"A fear has prevailed that the timber will fail, &c.

"For the present population, the quantity of timber is amply sufficient, and so small a portion of the timbered lands are yet occupied, as to justify the assertion that enough remains to supply all the inhabitants which these states may be reasonably expected to contain for the next half century. There are exceptions to these statements: instances in which settlements have spread over an entire prairie, and artificial means have been adopted for supplying the want of wood; but we shall show presently that these cases go to justify the correctness of our views. We assume the position, that at present the settlements are confined generally to the woodlands and adjoining prairies; where is found an abundant supply of timber, and that a very small portion, in comparison to the whole timbered lands, is thus occupied. The remainder stands open to new settlers, while nature has made ample provision for future generations.

"We have seen, moreover, that as the country becomes settled, the timber rapidly increases. We need not add to what we have said on this point. We think we have shown conclusively that there have been numberless instances in this and other parts of our continent, in which forests have grown up, within the memory of man, without the aid of any effort of human ingenuity; and we can imagine no reason why the same process should not continue to be carried forward. On the contrary, we have seen this munificent operation of nature proceeding regularly through a long series of years; and as we believe it to be the result of those immediate laws of nature which pervade all ages and countries, we have no right to suppose that the future will not resemble the past. A careful examination of the subject must convince any rational mind that there will always, during the whole process of the settlement of this wide region, be land enough reclaimed from prairie, and covered with timber, within each generation of inhabitants, to supply the increase of population which may have occurred during that time, until the whole country shall be thus supplied with a due proportion of wood.

"But we are met here with another consideration, which is worthy of notice. The question arises, whether the race of farmers, which is rising up in our country, will require timber in as large quantities as their predecessors. We think they certainly will not. American farmers have been accustomed to reside in the vicinity, or in the bosom of

immense forests, and to enjoy, or destroy wood without stint. Everywhere in the United States, except latterly in a few districts, the destruction of timber has been a desirable object, and has been and continues an immediate and laborious part of the business of the husbandman. Wood has therefore been used with prodigality, for all the purposes to which it almost possibly could be applied. Whenever, therefore, timber shall cease to be plentiful, and dearer than the substances which might be used in its place, the demand for it will be proportionably diminished.

"There is yet another view of this question, which is important. That which appears to the superficial observer as a defect, is, in truth, one of the greatest sources of the prosperity of our country. The labour of clearing woodland is the most arduous task to which the western farmer is subjected, and has continued in itself the greatest drawback to the rapid growth of the new states. Where the soil is rich the timber is heavy, and a lifetime is consumed in opening a farm. No one but a backwoodsman, accustomed to dwell in forests, to wield the axe, and to depend mainly upon his rifle for subsistence, is fitted for the herculean enterprise. When undertaken by the husbandman from the eastern states, it has scarcely ever failed to produce the most disastrous consequences; bankruptcy, disease, disappointment, and death have traced his footsteps, and poisoned his enjoyments. If the farmer is not sufficiently wealthy to employ labourers, a few acres only are annually reclaimed from the forest; and even this is effected by the most painful drudgery. Years are consumed, and the industrious settler sees the prime of his life wasted before he begins to reap the fruit of his labours. If the same operation is attempted to be performed by hired labour, the expenses of clearing exceeds the price or worth of the land when cleared; while the stumps of the trees remain for many years, occupying a large portion of the ground, and greatly impeding the progress of husbandry. In the mean while nothing is added to the industry of the settler, or trade of the country, because those who are engaged in clearing lands can make no produce for markets. Nor is this all. The clearing of new laods has always been found to be productive of diseases of the most malignant character. The settler builds his cabin in the gloom of dense shadows. The vegetable deposits of ages are suddenly exposed to the glaring beams of the sun. Thousands of trees are levelled; large portions are left on the ground to rot. The air is filled with noxious exhalations; and bilious fevers are the consequence.

"Far different is the case in our open country. The settler may always select, on our prairies, land as fertile as the richest river bottoms; and by settling in the edge of the timber, combine every advantage afforded by the latter. He finds the land already cleared, and has only to enclose it. The labour of bringing it into cultivation is already trifling. A heavy plough and a strong team are required the first year, to turn over the soil. The corn is dropped in the furrows, and covered with a hoe, and no other labour is bestowed upon it until it is fit to gather; because during that year the corn cannot be tended in the ordinary way, as the sod, already bound together by the fibrous roots of the grass, is merely turned, and not pulverised so as to admit of tillage. But by turning the grass down, exposing the roots to the sun, and leaving the sod undisturbed, it becomes mellow in one season, and while undergoing the process of decomposition it affords nourishment to the growing corn. The crop thus raised is not abundant, nor is the grain very good; but something like half the usual crop is raised, which amply

pays for the labour of planting and gathering. By the ensuing spring, the roots of the wild grass are found to be completely rotted, and the plough is put into a rich light mould, fit for all the purposes of husbandry. The ordinary operations of farming may now be conducted in the usual way; and the labour of cultivating a light soil, unencumbered with rocks and stumps, is so trifling as to leave time for the farmer to improve his land and buildings. The plough runs on a level plain of rich mould, and may be managed by a half grown lad as well as in the other by the strongest ploughman. In timber lands newly cleared, ploughing requires both strength and skill; the plough must be sharpened frequently, and is often broken; and at the last the ploughing goes on slowly. The difference in the greater facility of working prairie lands, the saving in the wear of all implements of husbandry, the economy of time, and of course the greater degree of certainty in the farmer's calculations, the enjoyment of health, are so great as, in our opinion, to outweigh any inconvenience which can possibly be experienced in this country for the want of timber; even under the most unfavourable circumstances. A farmer had better settle in the midst of a prairie, and haul his fuel and rails *five miles*, than undertake to clear a farm in the forest. The farmers of Illinois are beginning to be aware of this, and there are now many instances in which farmers, having purchased a small piece of land for timber in the woodland, make their farm in the prairie. It is only necessary to make a nice calculation of the time consumed in the transportation of wood for fuel and other purposes, and to observe how small a proportion it bears to the other labours of a farm, in order to satisfy himself, or any one at all acquainted with the subject, that it is really a matter of no importance when brought into competition with the advantages of a prairie country.

"People will not for ever make worm fences, live in log cabins, and warm themselves by log-heaps built up in great wooden chimnies, which occupy nearly the whole gable end of the house. In the open campaign country, it is not possible that the planting of hedges can long be delayed. If they can be used with advantage in any country, they certainly will succeed in ours. The climate is well adapted to the English white thorn; and we have several indigenous thorns which are admirably suited to the purpose. The conformation of the country, and its fertility, render it easy to plant, to cultivate, to protect, and to perpetuate the hedge; and every circumstance combines to recommend this mode of enclosure. In the great part of the prairie region building stone cannot be had; but in such places brick may always be substituted by those who want to build good houses. The stratum of clay which is found under our soil is well suited for brick making, and, in such places, can be obtained by removing the light covering of loam which forms the surface. As for fuel, there is no difficulty. No part of this country has been explored, in which coal does not abound; that is to say, there is no extensive district without it. It is found in the broken lands and bluff banks of all our watercourses, and though seldom met with within the area of a prairie, it abounds on the borders of all the streams which meander amongst these plains. That it has not been brought into use at all, is a proof of what we have asserted, viz., that wood is abundant. Whenever the farmer shall discover that his forest trees have become more valuable, and worth preserving, he will have recourse to those inexhaustible stores of fuel which nature has treasured up in the bowels of the earth; his fields will be enclosed by hedges; the axe will cease its wanton

devastation; the demand for timber, and the quantity, will regulate each other; and men will learn to believe the obvious truth, that there never need be a scarcity of that which care can preserve and industry produce."

ON THE STATES OF INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, &c.

Judge Hall says:—"The traveller, as he wanders successively over Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the vast wilderness beyond, is astonished at the immensity of the great plain, the regularity of its surface, and the richness, the verdure, and the beauty of its wide spread meadows, * * * * To the enquirer after truth it presents, in an imposing manner, the extraordinary capabilities of a country, that possesses such varied seasons for agriculture and trade, and possesses so happy an adaptation to the different pursuits of life and products of industry. To all it must suggest how defective and totally worthless are the accounts of those, who having visited one part of this country, assume to describe the whole. Whose personal observations have been confined to the margins of the great rivers, while they have no knowledge of the prairies, nor can imagine, in the wildest ravings of the mind, the fertility, the peculiar conformation, and singular agricultural advantages of those interesting plains, and are equally unacquainted with the geology, the resources and interior channels of intercourse of this broad land.

"In Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, the tools of the pioneer have in a great measure ceased. The log-hut has disappeared, and the commodious farm house, or store house, has been raised. Agriculture has assumed a steady character, and is prosecuted with steadiness and method. Great expenditures have been made on roads and canals.

Ohio has grown more rapidly, and the new is here seen singularly mixed with the old. The appearances of commercial and agricultural activity are of the most chequered character, yet the external development, as presented to the eye of the stranger, is new, rough, and uninviting; but there is, notwithstanding, an admirable system in the industry as well as in the social and moral condition of the people.

"In Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, there will be found still less of appearance of improvement. The log house, and the rough, worm fence, are the chief objects that meet the eye. The fields are rudely tilled, still they yield abundantly. There is an abundance of production of all the necessaries of life; and the people are independent, cheerful, and intelligent. Farms are thinly scattered, and the cattle roam at large through wood and prairie, as in the days of the patriarchs. The people of these states are not a getting-rich people. They aim at comforts, and are content in their enjoyment."

"The state of Illinois presents to the farmer a combination of advantages, in reference to its productions, which are scarcely to be found in any other country. Situated in the same latitude with Pennsylvania and Virginia, it yields all the products which arrive at maturity in those states; while its interior position protects it from the extremities and vicissitudes of climate which are felt upon the sea coast, where the warmth of spring is chilled by storms rushing from snow-clad mountains, and the ocean breeze sweeping at all seasons over the land, produces sudden changes, and often reverses, for a time, the order of the seasons. Although we are not exempt from the operation of such casualties, we believe there is no country where the just expectations of the farmer are so seldom blighted as in ours. We may plant early or

late; we carry on the business of husbandry throughout the whole year and we find but few days at any one time in which the labourer may not be usefully employed. We have the advantage of various climates, without suffering greatly from their inclemency.

“Wheat, rye, barley, buck-wheat, oats, hemp, flax, turnips, and Irish potatoes, all of which arrive at perfection in more northern climates, succeed well here. The latter, particularly, attain a degree of size and excellence that we have never seen exceeded, and the crops yield abundantly. The produce of the potatoe crop is from twenty to twenty-four fold. No crop pays in quantity and quality more than this, for careful cultivation. The crops raised vary from one hundred and fifty to eight hundred bushels to the acre. The latter, however, is an extraordinary crop. The turnip is raised only for the table, but produces well. With regard to wheat there is some diversity of opinion; not whether this grain will grow, nor whether it is or is not produced in this country in its *greatest perfection*. We are inclined to adopt the affirmative of this proposition. It is true that our crops vary much both in quantity and quality of produce; but we are satisfied that the disparity arises from the degree of care bestowed on the culture. Our husbandry is yet in a raw state. Wheat is often sowed in new land but partially cleared, often upon corn ground badly prepared; often covered carelessly with the plough, without any attempt to pulverise the soil, and very generally in fields which have produced an abundant crop of grass and weeds the preceding autumn. Few of our farmers have barns or thrashing floors. The grain is preserved in stacks, and trodden out, at considerable loss and damage, upon the ground. With all these disadvantages excellent crops are raised and the grain is remarkably good. We learn from most respectable authority, that the wheat produced in Illinois and Missouri is better than any produced in the other states; it is worth more to the baker, and the bread made from it is lighter, and more nutritious. This fact is attributed to the richness of the soil and the dryness of the atmosphere; the former cause brings the grain to its greatest state of perfection, while the latter protects it from all those injuries which moisture produces.

“The weight of a bushel of wheat grown here (Illinois and Missouri) has been known frequently to reach 68lbs., while in Ohio and some other of the states it does not average more than 64lbs. to 65lbs. per bushel. In Kentucky wheat has reached 67lbs., but in no other states save the two above named have we known it to weigh 68lbs., and the flour of the very best. From these facts we are justified in asserting, that the soil and climate are particularly propitious to the growth of wheat; and that the prairie region especially, produces this grain in its greatest perfection. Twenty-five to thirty bushels are raised to the acre, and the price varies from fifty to seventy-five cents. Steam mills for the manufacture of flour have been erected in various parts of Illinois.

“In Ohio, flour is one of the greatest staples. The other staples for export are whiskey, pork, lard, bacon, beef, cattle, horses, butter, cheese, and apples. The agriculture of this state has assumed a steady character. Mills and distilleries afford ample means for manufacturing grain for the market; while roads, canals, and other facilities for transportation have become so numerous as to cause the farmer to use his best energies.

“But while wheat is one of the greatest staple products of Ohio, Indian corn is the great staple product of the whole West. It is raised in immense quantities with but little labour, and is sold at from eight to

fifty cents per bushel. Thousands of bushels are disposed of in the interior of the country, at the former price. It constitutes the greatest part of food for man and provender for stock. If a western farmer be asked how many bushels of corn are raised per acre, the man's reply is *one hundred*; but sixty bushels is a fair average.

"Cotton, tobacco, and sweet potatoes, which are indigenous to more southern climates, succeed well in all except the most northern parts of this region. Cotton has not become a staple for exportation, because its production requires more labour than can be afforded to it in a new country, where there are no slaves; but the farmers in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the southern parts of Indiana, raise it for home consumption; they make all that they use, and most of their families are clad in cotton fabrics, manufactured at home. The tobacco crops are not exceeded anywhere. The same reason that prevents the general growth of the cotton plant operates against the growth of tobacco. * *

* * From a part of Illinois, laying near the Wabash, a good many hogsheads have been annually exported, and the experiment has been found to answer. A few hogsheads sent from Kaskaskia to New Orleans a few years ago, were pronounced by the inspector to be the best ever brought to the market. We could not adduce a stronger proof than this in favour of our soil and climate. The tobacco plant, though coarse in its appearance, is one of the most delicate of the vegetable kingdom. It thrives only in a rich, light, warm soil; requires to be planted early in the spring, and gathered late in the autumn. In every stage of its growth, it requires culture and attention, and is at all times sensitive to cold, and easily destroyed by frost. When we say, therefore, that ours is one of the best tobacco countries in the world, we assert the strongest evidence of the fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate.

"Of the grass it is hardly necessary to speak. The prairies, bottom lands, and forests abound in excellent pasturage; and there can be little doubt of the success of a species of production indigenous to the country. Artificial grasses have been introduced extensively, and have succeeded well; but those who have seen the cattle wading in grass as high as their backs, cannot doubt that pastures equally luxuriant, and far more nutritious, may be produced by art, when these shall be destroyed.

"Hay is exported to the more southern states, where it finds a ready sale.

"Rye and barley are only cultivated to supply the demands of the brewers and distillers. Oats for the supply of horses, but no further.

"Hemp and flax grow well; the former has been cultivated very extensively, and with success, in Kentucky for many years, and the product is said to be of excellent quality. It is raised with the greatest success in the counties around Lexington. The quantity of nett hemp produced to the acre is from six hundred to a thousand weight; the price of the lint, when prepared for the manufacture, has varied from three to eight dollars for the long hundred. The average from four to five.

"We have the grape, plum, crab apple, cherry, persimmon, gooseberry, mulberry, strawberry, raspberry, paw-paw, and blackberry growing wild. Of these the grape is the most important, and perhaps the most abundant. It is found in *all the Western States*, and in every variety of soil; in the prairies it is interwoven with every thicket, and in the river bottoms it climbs to the top of the tallest trees. The vine is very prolific, and the fruit excellent. Indeed we do not know of any part of the United States where the vine, the native grape, flourishes so luxuriantly. We know of one gentleman who made twenty-seven

barrels of wine in a single season, from the grapes gathered with but little labour in his immediate neighbourhood. The French who first settled in this country, are said to have made a wine resembling claret, which was so good that the merchants of Bourdeaux used exertions to prevent its exportation, and procured an edict to that effect.

"A public spirited gentleman, at Cincinnati, has upwards of one hundred and fifty varieties of grapes under culture, some of which produce well. His wine is highly approved by connoisseurs.

"The wild strawberry ripens about the first of May.

"Horticulture is an art which is seldom carried to any degree of perfection, except in populous and wealthy neighbourhoods. Nothing requires more unremitting care, or more severe labour than a garden. Few persons here, we indeed might almost say none, have money and leisure to expend in matters of taste and luxury. We therefore plead guilty of the charge of having bad gardens. But we by no means admit that our vegetables, when cultivated with due care, are deficient either in quantity or quality. The simple fact is, that our country teems with the bounties of nature in such profusion, that the people, not being obliged to labour to supply their tables, are apt to grow careless. They are not at all nice as to the seed they sow, and, as careless in cultivating it, they put it in the ground and trust to Providence to give the increase. But as to the quality of our vegetables, we give as a sample the market at Cincinnati, as one of the finest in the world.

TABLE OF THE PROGRESS OF VEGETATION.

From Dr. Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati."

- March 5, Commons becoming green.
- 6, Buds of water maple and of lilac beginning to open.
- 7 and 8, Ditto weeping willow and gooseberry ditto.
- Mar. 12, Buds of Honeysuckle beginning to open.
- 26, Ditto peach tree ditto.
- 26, Radishes, peas, and tongue grass planted in the open air.
- April 8, Fruit trees in full blossom.
- 15, Buds of cherry tree and red currants beginning to open and flower.
- 18, Buds of the flowering locust and lilac in flower.
- 20, Apple tree in full flower.
- 24, Dogwood in full flower.
- May 9, Flowering locusts in full flower.
- 12, Indian corn planted.
- 12, Honeysuckle beginning to flower.
- June 4, Cherries and raspberries beginning to ripen.
- 6, Strawberries and red currants beginning to ripen.
- 24, Hay harvest.
- July 4, Rye harvest begun.
- 10, Wheat harvest begun.
- 12, Blackberries ripe.
- 15, Unripe corn in market.
- 18, Indian corn generally in flower.
- 21, Oat Harvest.
- Augt. 5, Peaches in market.
- Sept. 20, Forests becoming variegated.
- Oct. 25, Indian corn gathered.
- 30, Woods leafless.

"This year (1836) vegetation has been later than it has ever been known to be by the oldest inhabitant, especially in the fore part of April. From the 22nd to the end of the month the weather was very pleasant, the thermometer ranging, in the hottest part of the day, at from 75 to 85.

"In consequence of the great increase of steam navigation in the great rivers, there is a considerable demand for wood for fuel. We know of no branch of business in which a farmer could engage himself, to better advantage than to supply the steamers with fuel. There is scarcely an acre of uncleared land, bounded by the river, which will not yield 100 cords of wood. Many will yield 150 cords. The price varies from two to three dollars per cord, according to the locality, season, scarcity, &c. So that taking the average, at two and a half dollars, the product of an acre of woodland would be

"100 cords at 2 dollars 50 cents..... 250 dollars.

"Cutting same, 50 cents per cord 50 dollars } 100 "

"Hauling and other labour 50 dollars }

"Clear gain 150 dollars.

"The price at which land may be purchased varies considerably, as there is not now much government wood land on sale near to the rivers. Such, however, is the great variety of soil, situation, and other particulars, that a purchaser may almost suit himself from a dollar and a half to 100 dollars an acre.

"The best kinds of wood for steam boats are oak, beech, and ash. The wood for steam fuel is required to be cut fine, and kept till it is quite dry.

ANIMALS.

"Of domestic animals, the hog is decidedly the most useful and numerous. The meat constitutes a chief article of food. They are reared most extensively in the districts thinly peopled, and where they can roam at large over wide tracts of forest. During the spring and summer, the owner pays them no other attention than to look after them occasionally, to ascertain the range they frequent, and to mark the recent litters by cutting their ears. Every farmer has a separate mark, which is recorded in a book kept by the County Clerk, and the laws denounce severe penalties on those who cut off the ears or alter the marks of the hogs of others. In the autumn, when the *mast* falls, that is the various nuts, they fatten rapidly, and grow very large. But hogs are not killed in this state commonly; the meat would be of too oily a nature; they are therefore taken home in the autumn, and fed on corn for five or six weeks, when the flesh becomes solid, and the lard white and firm. They are then driven to some of the towns on the rivers, if not sold to a dealer who drives them himself, where they are slaughtered and prepared for market. In 1836 and earlier, it was not uncommon to kill 150,000 hogs in the short space of six weeks, in the fall of the year, averaging 200lbs. a hog. The price which pork gave in 1835 was three dollars and a half per hundred weight. It has been lower since.

"Beef is also raised extensively, and of fine quality. The beeves which are fatted on the prairies, without any other care than marking them, and giving them salt as often as they require it, become very fat, though not large. They seldom weigh over six or seven hundred; but the meat is very sweet, juicy, and tender.

"Considerable improvement has been made, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, in the breed of cattle, by the introduction of foreign cattle. Horses are raised throughout the West.

"Sheep raising has been very successfully conducted, where it has been attempted with proper care. They do not thrive on the natural pastures, nor without suitable houses to protect them from the weather.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Geo. Flower to Judge Hall, is very conclusive on the subject of rearing sheep; that Gentleman who resides in Illinois, says:—

"My father purchased 2000 of the sheep which Sir Charles Stewart bought out of the royal flock of Spain when Ferdinand was detained a prisoner by Napoleon in France, and for four years were attended with great care and attention by me.

"During my attention to this flock, I made several purchases of selected sheep from celebrated flocks belonging to the convents of Spain; and particularly from the flocks of the monks of Paula.

"In 1817, I emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Edward's County, ten miles from the Wabash, in a pleasant and undulating prairie country. I brought with me six rams and six ewes, selected for the fineness of their wool. From these I have bred and increased ever since. I have also bred from three hundred country ewes, by my Merino and Saxony rams. The continued use of fine woolled rams, for *seventeen years*, has brought the descendants from the country ewes as fine woolled as the original Merinos. The flock, from their first introduction to the present time, have been very healthy. The only disease I have observed amongst them, is the foot rot; about six falling with it in the course of the year, and about the same number with the rot, from pasturing in wet places on the prairies, in the spring of the year.

"My flock now consists of four hundred sheep; two hundred and sixty of which are ewes; two hundred of them are fine woolled, and sixty common and half blood.

"I have for several years bred my sheep alone, and without any comparison with the eastern flocks, or newly imported sheep from Saxony. It will be a curious fact, if it should so turn out, that the interior of America contains (grows) as fine wool as can be found in Spain or Saxony.

"Some few years ago, the Merino was considered the finest woolled sheep in the world. The Spanish king allowed the Elector of Saxony to select a given number of sheep from his flock. The agents of the Elector selected the finest woolled animals, regardless of their form or size. From these a race of sheep has been reared, producing extremely fine wool, but tender, small, and ill shaped. These have been bred so long together, that the Saxony sheep have now very different characteristics from the Merino. The wool of the Saxony is twenty to twenty-five cents per pound higher than the Merino. When in the possession of the two thousand Spanish sheep, I examined with great care every individual in the flock, and selected from them seventy of extreme and uniform fineness. These were kept in a little flock by themselves, and the manufacturer who purchased the Merino fleeces, at a dollar per pound in the grease, gave for the wool of the selected sheep, two dollars per pound." [This was in the war time I suppose.] "Are there any manufacturers of fine shawls, or extra fine cloths, in the United States that will give an extra price for extra fine wool? I have now five breeds of fine woolled sheep in my flock, suitable for different soils and whose

wool is adapted for different manufactures. The Merino and Saxony, both too well known to need description. The Illinois Grazer, a most useful race of sheep, perhaps more generally useful as a substitute to the common sheep of the country than any other. It is a short legged, stout sheep, with a long stapled, soft wool, alike acceptable to the manufacturer and the housewife. It will live and thrive on the richest as well as on the poorest land. It fattens easily; its mutton is excellent. The second variety I call the Prairie Down, bearing a strong similarity to the celebrated breed of the South Down in England, but clothed with the finest fleece. This breed is entirely without horns, and divested of the long skin about the throat and chest, that has so much disfigured the Merino. The whole appearance of this sheep is neat, with a form sufficiently broad for easily fattening. This breed should be kept exclusively upon high ground and fine herbage." Judge Hall continues—

"In the neighbourhood of Steubenville and Wheeling, and at several other points, sheep have been raised in large numbers, and with great success; and there remains no doubt of the adaptation of our climate to this animal.

ON PREPARATIONS FOR EMIGRATION.

On this momentous affair, on the getting on board of a good vessel, and the passing through all the swindlers and decoys who every where are said to lay wait for the unwary stranger in the undertaking; on this head, there is no better advice can be given, than that every emigrant should go about the affair in the very same way he would go about making his markets. Of course he should first find the vessel he would like to go out by, and his best guide to that is the *Liverpool Mercury*, where he will see the advertisements of such vessels as are sailing, when they purpose sailing, their burthen (tonnage), &c.; and in looking to this, let him be sure to aim, if he possibly can, to take his place by a *liner*, that is, by one of what are called the line of packets, if he purpose going by New York or Philadelphia; if by any other port, make for the most respectable office, or the government office,* where he will get information, if he has neither friend nor relative that he can, for love or money, prevail upon to guide him to or about the docks and brokers' offices. If the emigrant takes care to get to the office after fixing on his vessel—the office which the board of reference stuck in the cordage of the vessel directs to—and makes his bargain there, taking a receipt for what he does, and has nothing to do with the *dock-side advisers*, he cannot be far wrong. But he should not allow himself to be put off with a receipt "to go in the *Speedwell*, if there be room." There should be no "ifs" in the receipt, or any other unspecified matter.

It is lamentable to know how the poorest of the poor, and the most helpless, are waylaid, entrapped, deceived, and robbed, in passing

* This office is in Union Street, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, and superintended by a Lieutenant Henry, who, I am told, is very ready and willing to advise, and see justice done to the emigrant.

from this land where many now cannot live, to another where hope holds out a more favourable prospect; and it is the very poorest and most helpless and needy who are constantly deceived and plundered. Nevertheless, we know no remedy better than to caution the emigrant against even listening to, or having anything whatever to do with those *kind* and *cheap* vagabonds, who will not only work for nothing, but give something along with their services, and who have a host of friends in office, of mates or captains ever at hand, and waiting to serve those whom they recommend. It is a custom for most shipping or emigrant offices to allow a percentage to persons who go with emigrants, and here it is this evil takes its rise. Some allow more and some less; the respectable offices allow about one shilling and sixpence in the pound, and some as much as two shillings. Other offices *share* with the vagabonds; and, therefore, is it the case that these entrappers of the unwary lead to the most unprincipled men engaged in this unhappy line of life—men who charter, that is, agree, for a certain price, any rifrass vessels, whether sea-worthy or not. In purchasing ship stores the same kind of plunder is pursued. The poor emigrants suffer themselves to be led to any sort of shops; they are served with the very worst of every article, though the best is shown them; the guide or commission-man shares, the plunder with the shopkeeper, and the wretched emigrant, when he gets out to sea, not unfrequently finds that he has nothing in his ship's store like what he bought; bad bacon, bad ham, bad sugar, bad tea, British brandy in the place of French, dye water for wine, &c.

To guard against this fraud, the emigrant must himself superintend the purchasing, must *see*, himself, every article, and pack them, and lock them in his own chest or cask, with a lock of his own procuring, and that should not be a bad or very common one.

Where there are a number of persons who are acquainted with each other, and who agree to go together, the expense and troubles of emigration are much lighter. The stores may be had lower as well as the fare; and indeed, much of the ship's store may be had out of bond. On applying at Mr. SAMUEL CEARNS'S, 13, Chapel Street, Liverpool, we were told that they very commonly got out of bond, for emigrants, sugar, tea, coffee, &c. The sugar, best, 28 lbs., (no less) would cost 4d. a pound, fine hyson tea, 4s. 6d., 5 lb. per parcel, coffee, 28 lbs., at 8d., rum and brandy, in 5 gallons, at from 6s. to 7s. 6d. a gallon. Two days' notice would be necessary, and the expense about five shillings extra. This is a very respectable store, and the parties are very civil and obliging, and most ready to give any information required.

Connected with this subject, we beg the reader's most earnest attention to the following letters, by our friend the "American Citizen," particularly such as are going by the way of New Orleans, the least expensive voyage to the western states.—

"HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

"To the Editor of the Preston Chronicle.

"Sir,

"Having seen in your paper several letters from Canada, and one from the United States, and knowing that great interest is evinced in this town and its neighbourhood on the subject of emigration, I have taken the liberty of addressing this epistle to you, conceiving that it would conduce to the interests of many who feel desirous of emigrating. In all the letters that have yet appeared, there is nothing in them to guide the emigrant in his arduous undertaking,—no suggestions as to his route, probable expense, and eligibility of location. I propose, in a series of communications, through the medium of your columns, should it meet with your approbation, to give such hints and suggestions as may enable those wishing to emigrate, to do the same with the least possible expense and difficulty. All that have ever thought on the subject must be well aware that it is an arduous undertaking,—that many difficulties have to be overcome, and many privations suffered before a comfortable location can be obtained. No man ought to attempt it, without he has fully made up his mind to brave them, and, as it were, screw up his mind to the enterprise. It only wants moral courage—a determination to shrink not at difficulties, but by coolness and perseverance to overcome them.

"If it be the intention of the emigrants to proceed to the western part of the United States, I would advise them to go by the way of New Orleans; the expense is much less, and there are fewer difficulties to contend with than in any other route. On their arrival in New Orleans, they can leave their families on board the ship, until they have made choice of a steam boat to convey them up the Mississippi; this can be accomplished in a few hours. The distance from the ship landing to the steam boat landing is little more than a mile. By going by the way of New Orleans, they will be better able to take more heavy luggage. No charge will be made by the ship or steam boat for luggage. Families leaving this country ought to start not later than the latter part of March. If they cannot get off by that time, they had better wait until the latter part of August, or the beginning of September, before they start from here. Should there have been a sickly season, the sickness will entirely have disappeared before the vessel can arrive there. It may be asked by some, why cannot we sail from here in May, June, or July? Because it is probable that the Mississippi river may be too low for the larger class of steam boats to navigate it. When the river gets low, smaller boats then ply,—their charges are much higher, and there is much less of comfort—also, it is not prudent for emigrants to be in those southern latitudes during the hot months. Should the emigrants have to choose the fall season, owing to not being able to accomplish their transit before, and be rather short of cash, they are sure, if they wish it, to be able to obtain plenty of employment for themselves and their families in New Orleans, with better wages than are given in any other part of the union. But mark—I advise them to leave early in the spring, and to ascend the river, so as to be in time either to make a crop for themselves, or to assist others in making theirs;—and also to avoid the summer in New Orleans. I have known many families that have come by this route, and have never heard one of them complain of it.

"The probable expense of a passage to New Orleans, for a man, his

wife, and four children, water included, I think would be about £12. The rule with the New York packet line is, to reckon two children as equal to one adult. The price from New Orleans to Louisville, on the Ohio river, or to St. Louis, on the Mississippi, for the same number of persons, will be under four pounds, luggage included. More particulars on this subject I will give you in my next communication.

"Now I will state what I think advisable for the emigrants to take with them as ship stores:—they must themselves determine the quantity that they will be able to consume. Bacon, or pickled pork, I consider preferable to beef. They must recollect that their salt beef has to be boiled in salt water, which in no respect adds to its good qualities. Legs of mutton, salted and dried, are very good eating; hung beef, fresh pork, made into sausages, then dried about a week, afterwards packed close in jars, and boiling lard poured over them, will keep the whole voyage, however hot the weather may be; the lard will afterwards serve for any cooking purpose, and is generally preferred by those who are fond of the flavour of sausages; butter, potatoes, flour, meal, onions, bread—double baked—that is, after the bread has been baked in the common way, cut into slices, about an inch thick, and then re-baked,—will keep good the whole voyage, and be found far preferable to biscuits. Emigrants should take some sea biscuits, but their general stock should be double baked bread; suet, broken into small pieces, and the skins taken out, then mixed with a little flour or oatmeal, will keep the voyage; tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, salt, vinegar, will all be required. Take some good brandy, if you can possibly afford it,—I know no better remedy in sea sickness. A small phial of the essence of peppermint, and a box or two of good antibilious pills—I don't mean any of your quack pills, but such as your regular apothecary would put you up. As to cooking utensils, they must be simple, for you must make up your mind to boil and fry only. Two saucepans, the largest to hold about a gallon, with a steamer on the top; tea-pot, coffee boiler, tea kettle, and frying pan, will be all that is necessary. Knives, forks, and spoons will be wanted, but be sure to leave no more out than will be absolutely necessary, or they may disappear. Be sure to have locks to your boxes. A stone bottle, or some vessel to hold water, will be required; for it will be served out to you every morning. The general allowance is two quarts per day to each individual. Take your crockery ware with you, for it is very dear in America; a chamber pail, with a good tight lid, and some tin pans. You must take your beds and bedding, and, if you can afford it, be sure to add an extra blanket or two—they are dear in America. If you were to make a cover for your bed of coarse cotton cloth, it might be the means of keeping the tick clean, and could afterwards be appropriated to some other use,—between the decks of a ship or steam boat are not the cleanest places in the world. If you can afford it, take a rough common overcoat, such as the old watchmen used to wear, twenty or thirty years ago; it will do for a coat by day, and a cover by night, if required—such can be purchased for about 12s. or 15s., ready made. Supply yourselves with good substantial woollen clothing, and good fustian suits. What money you take, let it be in sovereigns, and those full weight. As to tools, take such as are required by your business; they will cost nothing carriage, would sell for little here, and would cost much there.

"The above hints, which I have roughly sketched out, are intended for poor emigrants, or those of moderate means with large families. I advise no man to go to America who is doing well here, and can see a prospect

before him of future provision for his family. If I were to adventure upon giving advice to those who are tolerably wealthy, and who are determined to go to farming in America, my advice to them would be, to get guardians appointed immediately after their arrival.

"I am, sir, yours respectfully,

"AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Preston, February 17th, 1842.

"*To the Editor of the Preston Chronicle.*

"Sir,

"In my former communication I left, as it were, the emigrants at New Orleans, and I stated the probable expense from New Orleans to St. Louis, or Louisville. St. Louis is about 1180 miles from New Orleans, and Louisville above 1300 miles. They generally charge the same price for any of the intermediate ports on the Mississippi, that are above the mouth of the Ohio, and below St. Louis; or for any of the ports that are on the Ohio and below Louisville. In making a bargain with the captain of the steam boat, if your intention is to stop short of St. Louis or Louisville, he may perhaps take a trifle less. You must make your bargain: they invariably take much less than they ask, and more especially if there are many boats in port. Be sure you take a boat that is going as far or beyond your place of debarkation. Should you be careless, and not attend to this, it will cost you much more, and be attended with considerable trouble. Endeavour to get some knowledge of the various landing places on the river, so that you may not be deceived in engaging for the port to which you are bound. Your destination will be some place above the mouth of the Ohio, either up that river or up the Mississippi. When you get to the mouth of the Ohio, the first state that presents itself on the left-hand side will be Illinois.

"It will take about seven or eight days to ascend the river, either to Louisville or St. Louis. You will have to find your own provisions, the boat finding you plenty of wood for cooking purposes. There will be no occasion to furnish provisions for the whole voyage, because at almost all the towns at which the boat stops, either to discharge freight or to take it in, there will be an opportunity of purchasing whatever you may want. Numbers of passengers will be found on board, who, having brought the produce of their farms for sale to New Orleans, are returning to their distant homes, who will give you every information on this subject. In all cases, wherever you may be, avoid sporting what little money you may have; it is generally the best plan to let the female part of your family have it secured about their persons. Do not keep it in your boxes or trunks: many give up their money to the clerk of the boat for safe keeping; they generally charge a small per centage for their trouble. Always bear in mind, before you spend a sovereign, how much land it will purchase when you get to the end of your journey.

"If the parties wish to farm, I would advise them to keep out of the slave states: land is there too dear for poor men to purchase. I will here mention a number of towns that are situated on the Ohio river, and below Louisville. Of the land situated in the neighbourhood of those towns bordering on the Ohio, and situated in the state of Illinois, I am only acquainted with from the reports of others: when I come to those that I am personally acquainted with, I shall then have no fear of giving my opinion. The first town at the mouth of the Ohio river, and on the

Illinois side, is Cairo,—like its namesake of old, a wet, swampy, dismal-looking place, inundated at almost every rise of the river; there tens of thousands of dollars have been spent, and thousands of lives will be sacrificed before it will be a fit residence for man; its situation is such that it will ultimately be a large and flourishing city. The next is Trinity, at the mouth of Cash river: there is but little left of it: the former place is bound to swallow it up. The next is Caledonia; if you keep a good look out you may perhaps see it. Paduka is at the mouth of the Tennessee river: this is in Kentucky: it is a flourishing place. Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river: this is a great steam boat landing for goods intended for the interior of the state of Tennessee; it is navigable for some hundreds of miles. Golconda, a small town, with a plaguey bad character: the town and neighbourhood has been infested, not many years back, with large and organised gangs of horse thieves and counterfeits, Shawaneetown; this place has been laid out many years, but, owing to its situation (being subject to be overflowed almost every year), has not increased much in population: it is about ten miles from the mouth of the Wabash river. Mount Vernon is the first town on the Indiana side, and is in Posey county. This county contains a fine body of rich land; perhaps there are few in the union containing better. In this county the great philanthropist, Robert Owen, tested his social system, at a place called New Harmony, on the Wabash river, and about sixteen miles from the Ohio river. The next town is Henderson, Kentucky, a place that exports great quantities of tobacco. The next landing that will meet the attention of the emigrant will be Evansville, situated in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, and is one of the greatest landing places below the falls of the Ohio. It is, with justice, termed the depot for the great valley of the Wabash: nearly all the goods that are used for the distance of more than 150 miles up the valley have to be landed at this place. More steam boat passengers land here than at all the ports on the Ohio, below Louisville. The flat boats proceed down the Wabash river, early in the spring, for New Orleans, laden with beef, pork, flour, whiskey, &c., and all the hands that navigate these boats, return on steam boats, and land at this place, and from thence distribute themselves on both sides of the Wabash, each to his respective home. Here the emigrant can meet with a cheap and speedy conveyance to any part of the valley of the Wabash: conveyance of all kinds can be obtained to go any distance up the country. There is a daily mail, carried in four-horse stages, many opposition coaches, and vehicles of all kinds for the transportation of passengers, luggage, or merchandize; there are many wholesale and retail establishments, selling goods as cheap as at Louisville or Cincinnati; furniture of all kinds can be had here. There is a large steam saw-mill, and a lath machine. On the creek, and about two miles from town, there are two good saw-mills, and one grist mill, all driven by water. There is a large merchant mill, driven by steam, that manufactures many thousand barrels of flour annually for exportation, to which is attached a very superior distillery for the manufacture of whiskey. Trades of all kinds are flourishing here. Two weekly papers are printed in this place. There are four brick churches,—a Catholic, an Episcopal, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian; also a log church, belonging to one of the various sects of baptists. Many other religionists meet in the court-house, and in various private houses. There is no Mormon church here, but I have heard the Mormons preach in the Presbyterian church. There is no lack of spiritual teachers: they are all supported

on the voluntary system. There are many schools in town, and more in the country. The emigrant is perhaps not aware that one thirty-sixth of all the lands in the state is given by the general government for the use of common schools. Large donations are also made for the use of seminaries where the higher branches are taught. At this place terminates the canal, uniting the waters of lake Erie with those of the Ohio, making an inland water communication from New York to New Orleans.

"Yours, &c.,

"AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Preston, February 25th, 1842.

"*To the Editor of the Preston Chronicle.*

"Sir,

"I will give you some more particulars relative to the state of Indiana. It is bounded on the north by the state of Michigan and the lake of that name; east, by the state of Ohio; south, by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and west, by the state of Illinois. Length, 260 miles; breadth, 150 miles; containing an area of 37,800 square miles; and extends from about lat. $38\frac{1}{2}$ to $41^{\circ} 50'$ north. Population in 1840, 683,314; and now not less than 700,000.

"Indiana is in no part mountainous; the eastern portion of it bordering on the Ohio river, contains much broken hilly land; while the southern portion is equally undulating. The valleys of the Wabash and White rivers are in the southern portion, and generally well timbered. About Terre Haute, which is 114 miles from Evansville on the Ohio river, there is abundance of prairie, well surrounded with timber, and of the most fertile kind. On the shores of Lake Michigan are sand hills, and along the Kankakee river are extensive swamps and marshes. The southern parts of the state, say for fifty miles north of the Ohio river produce cotton and tobacco,—the latter article in great abundance.

"The Ohio river meanders along the southern boundary of this state. The east and west forks of White river, and their branches, drain the interior counties for an extent of 200 miles, and are navigable for flat boats during the seasons of floods, a distance of 100 miles from their mouths. The Wabash river is navigable for steam boats to La Fayette; it interlocks with the head waters of the St. Josephs and the Maumee. The main branch of the Wabash rises in the State of Ohio, and after meandering a course of more than 200 miles, becomes the boundary between the states of Indiana and Illinois, which it forms for a distance of 120 miles, when it unites with the Ohio river.

"In the southern counties of the state of Indiana, the natural, or indigenous productions, are numerous. The papaw tree, which is very numerous, attains the height of twenty feet, and about six inches in diameter. The fruit resembles the cucumber, and when ripe is of a rich yellow; the pulp resembles egg custard in consistence and appearance; it unites the taste of eggs, cream, sugar, and spice. It is exceedingly nutritious. The persimon grows to great perfection, and, when ripe, is about the size of a large damson, of a yellow or reddish complexion. It is much like the tamarind in flavour. They are frequently gathered and made into beer. They will keep good, by drying them in the sun for any length of time, and are excellent eating. The peccan nut, a species of hickory, is very abundant on the rich bottom lands of the Ohio river. Walnuts, hickory nuts of various kinds, and hazel nuts abound. Grape vines, whose tendrils climb to the top of the tallest trees, bear in the

greatest abundance. Wild strawberries and raspberries here prevail, and blackberries are rather too numerous. All these, with the addition of acorns, make many thousand weight of pork during the season.

“Coals, of a good quality, are found in great abundance, and are easily obtained. Have observed two varieties here; the common coal of England, equal to any of the Newcastle, and the cannel coal. It is brought down the canal a distance of eighteen miles, and also in flat boats down the Ohio. In the towns, it is fast superseding the use of wood as a fuel, and is some cheaper. It was sold last winter at about 5d. per bushel, and will soon be sold at little more than half that price. Coals not only abound in this state, but also in the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois. All these states have some part of their territory on the Ohio river. Should the forests on its banks become annihilated, owing to the great consumption of wood by steam boats, of which there are more than 400 navigating its waters and the Mississippi, and its tributaries, there will be a plentiful supply of coal easily obtainable, especially on the banks of the Ohio, where coal crops out many feet above the highest spring freshets. In the coal district, on the Ohio, the banks are what are termed bluff, which enables them to convey the coals into the boats by shoots or troughs at the least possible expense of manual labour. It is probable, should the western states continue to increase in population as they have done for the last thirty years, that they must come to the consumption of coals in all steam boats navigating its waters. On the 6th of March, 1841, from the returns then made, there were 409 in active operation, and I have no doubt that more have been since added to the list. In the spring of 1819, I descended the river in a flat boat, and was six weeks in so doing, and during all that time saw only one steam boat underway.

“The apple tree flourishes well here, and is subject to few diseases; it is a certain crop, and that of the fairest and best quality. Many hundred bushels are fed to hogs. Most of the farmers have large orchards planted, and many of them in full bearing. The peach tree bears very luxuriantly in favourable years; it is frequently injured by the late frosts. They grow here without the aid of walls: and when they escape the late frosts, bear a surprising quantity of fruit, and that of the best quality. The farmers cut them up into pieces, and dry them in the sun; they will keep a good many years, are made into tarts and pies, and are stewed and eaten with meat as you would potatoes. Plums and gooseberries do not succeed so well as they do in England. Currants do very well. Grapes flourish well, without the aid of walls or artificial heat, especially the purple Cape grape. Pumpkins, water melons, musk, cantelope, nutmeg, and other varieties of melons are reared in the open fields. Garden vegetables of all kinds do well, and come to great perfection;—broad Windsor beans excepted. There is a great variety of beans, and many, I think, that are not grown in your climate. Of one of the sorts, the pod is so long, that there is no necessity to take a vessel in which to gather them; they are generally thrown across the arm, and measure more than three quarters of a yard long. Potatoes are not so good as they are in England, neither is the crop so abundant. We grow another kind of potatoe, called the sweet, or Carolina potatoe. It is planted in hills, and is very prolific. Great abundance of them are grown, and they are generally much esteemed for their pleasant taste and nutritious qualities. There is no occasion for the emigrant to take over garden seeds, for there are all kinds in abundance, and he will find many with which he is

totally unacquainted. The tomato grows here to great perfection, and there are many varieties of them. Much use is made of them both raw and cooked, and many bushels are made into ketchup. Pumpkins are grown both for the table and for cattle. The natives peel and slice them in large quantities, and dry them for winter use.

"Indian corn, or maize, is the great staple of the western world, and the best gift that Providence ever bestowed on man. I am almost tempted to exclaim, that no country is a fit habitation for man, that does not produce this plant in perfection. Here we have it in the greatest perfection. The poorest land will produce forty bushels to the acre, and the richest more than one hundred. There are thousands of acres of land in the county of Vanderburgh and the adjoining counties, that will produce, every year in succession, without a particle of manure, and without the least apparent deterioration, eighty bushels to the acre. Here are many farmers that produce nothing else;—neither wheat, oats, nor grass. The blades or leaves of the Indian corn, gathered at the proper season, serve for fodder for horses and cattle. These farmers can better afford to buy their flour than grow wheat. Many of them make much pork. Such farmers supply the cotton and sugar growing states with Indian corn. They are situated on the alluvial bottoms of the Ohio and Wabash rivers. They gather the corn, when ripe, from the stalks, and deposit it in flat boats, built by themselves, and immediately proceed with it down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Theirs is an arduous occupation, and well they deserve all they make. These lands are not calculated for the English emigrant; a man ought to be born with an axe in his hand that contends with their forests.

"Much cotton, for family use, is raised in these counties. The staple is not sufficiently long for exportation. Here almost every farmer's family manufacture their own clothing. Every house contains spinning wheels, both for cotton and flax; many also have looms. They spin up their own cotton, flax, and wool; dye it, weave it, and make it up into clothing. The female part of almost every family can spin, weave, dye, and make up. Many of them supply the stores with coarse linen cloth, and also a cloth made of cotton and wool, which they call jeans. The woods supply them with a considerable portion of their dye stuffs. There would be little done in the way of manufacturing, had they a ready market for their surplus produce. This was fully exemplified in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837; when their produce met with a ready sale, at advanced prices, spinning wheels were entirely neglected. They became good customers at the stores; the females donned on silks and every species of foreign manufacture that could be procured, and broad cloths began to flourish with the men. Much tobacco is grown and exported from these counties. There are two large manufactories for tobacco in Evansville; but the greater part is exported unmanufactured.

"The emigrant on landing at any of the towns on the Ohio river, if he has a family, had better engage a lodging for his family immediately, or go into some cheap boarding-house. His next object will be, if he intends to farm, or to labour on a farm, to get into the country as soon as he can; for he will there find every thing much cheaper, and have a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the quality and the local advantages of the land. Should the emigrant be possessed of a few pounds, I would advise him to be in no hurry in making a choice of land. He had better hire a small farm for a season than make too hasty a purchase. By so doing, he will be better able to know the quality and eligibility of land.

The smallest quantity of land sold by the government is forty acres; this can be purchased for about £10. 6s. Those who have the means, will find it to their advantage to purchase improved farms. They can be purchased generally for less than the improvements cost. Make no purchase but what you can pay for. Be sure not to run in debt with the calculation of paying the purchase money by the produce of the farm, without your family is large. This is a rock upon which many are wrecked. I have seen many calculations made of the expense of clearing and the cultivation of farms, with the amount and price of the produce from that cultivation, and the difference showing that it was a very profitable investment. All this looks very pretty on paper, but many find it, to their sorrow, confoundedly wrong in practice. I would say to all emigrants, buy no more land than you can comfortably pay for, and leave a sufficiency to purchase a few of the necessities of life. If the emigrant wants a milch cow, or breeding sow, or provisions for his family, he will be able to obtain the whole by his own labour, or by that of his family. It has been asked, are there any difficulties relative to the titles to land? The titles to land purchased from the general government are indisputable. There is no difficulty in ascertaining the validity of the title to any piece of land offered for sale by individuals. All that the emigrant has to require from the seller is the clerk and recorder's certificate, which will show in what state the land is held by the seller. There are a clerk and recorder in every county, whose books are open to the inspection of any individual during office hours;—that is, from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., every day. His certificate completely sets the matter at rest. I would say let all those who look to labour as the basis of independence go to the western states, where labour is high and provisions cheap. This applies equally to the mechanic and the farmer; both are there well paid. The towns on the Ohio river are rapidly improving, and consequently the farms in the neighbourhood of those towns are, and must ever be, more valuable than those situated far in the interior. It is probable that if ever the western country becomes a manufacturing one, that the principal manufactories will be situated on the borders of the Ohio. It possesses those qualifications that few countries can boast of. Here are cotton, silk (if cultivated), iron, lead, coal, &c., in the greatest abundance. Is this not a *bonus* for manufacturing, and that on the spot? Though wages are high, provisions are exceedingly low. There is plenty of work, and that well paid for. Labour is the thing most required in the west; few are able to avail themselves of the richness of the country for the want of labour. There would be thousands of acres of land more in cultivation if labourers could be had. The great drawback to the west is that labourers become proprietors of land in fee-simple so quickly, that, instead of labouring for others, they wish to hire others to labour for them. It is not in any particular district that this want is felt, but all over the western states. If emigrants could only muster a sufficiency of means to take them to the west, they need not be under any dread of obtaining plenty of work for themselves and all their family. I never knew a man, who was willing to work, in want of it. The man is blessed indeed who has a large industrious family; he may consider himself rich when he gets there. I could quote instances in abundance of poor families settling there, who are now in affluent circumstances.

“In the purchasing of land, the deed that transfers the right of property from the general government to the individual purchasing, is very simple; it is contained on a piece of parchment less than half a sheet of letter-paper, with the date, the locality of the land, the purchaser's name, and

then subscribed by the President of the United States, and the agent of the general land office. This is given free of all expense, and may be transferred by the purchaser to any other person, without the aid of a lawyer, or that of stamped paper.

"The climate in the southern counties is warm in the summer and cold in the winter. The thermometer, some days ranging up to 93° , and in winter down as low as 13° below zero; either extreme being of short duration, seldom exceeding two or three days. During a residence of more than twenty years, I have never heard the English emigrant complain of the climate. For myself, though raised in a workshop, during the time I was farming, and that was for more than fifteen years, I seldom saw cause to complain of either. - Owing to the great length of our summers, winter not setting in until after the middle of December, we have much less provision to make for our stock, which gives us a great advantage over more northern situations. Man wants less clothing and fuel, and all the necessaries of life are much more easily obtained than in more northern climates. The days in the southern part of the state, are neither so long nor so short as in England; the longest day being not more than 14 hours 38 minutes, and the shortest about 11 hours 22 minutes; the sun rising at 41 minutes after four, and setting at 21 minutes past seven, in summer; and, in winter, rising at 19 minutes past seven, and setting at 41 minutes past four, making the average length of the day 13 hours. Mechanics and labourers, all over the western states, work from sun-rise to sun-set, both winter and summer.

"Great exertions are now making to complete the canal that will connect the waters of the Ohio with those of Lake Erie, thus making an inland communication from New York to New Orleans. Part of this canal goes through the State of Ohio, which will be finished this summer. A great portion of the canal is now completed and in active operation. When the whole is completed, it will make a canal communication to Evansville of more than 700 miles.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Preston, March 16th, 1842."

By the following extract, which we copy from the *Liverpool Mercury*, it appears that the government are about to "amend" the laws on emigration by *licensing* the emigrant brokers, and causing the charterers, &c. of vessels to give bond that they will carry into effect their engagements with the emigrants, and also the provisions of the act. We fear that this regulation will very much narrow the passage to America, of the poor especially, and therefore would it be much the wisest step for those to go soon that are purposing to go, as all prospect of efficient amendment in our *pasted up cotton* and *old rag cloth* trade can but be visionary, or at the best, only to the extent of tory and whig, and whig and tory *liberality*, or blundering:—

"COLONIAL PASSENGERS' BILL.

"The bill brought into Parliament for the regulation of vessels conveying passengers to the American and other colonies contains a great number of very stringent regulations, desiged to secure

emigrants from fraud and ill-treatment, some of them very good, but others requiring careful consideration before they are passed into a law. The most important of them are as follows:—After the passing of this act, no one is to be allowed to carry on the business of a passenger-broker so far as emigrants to the United States and British America are concerned, without taking out a license signed by two magistrates, and without giving ten days' notice to the colonial land and emigration commissioners, of the intention to take it out; and no vessel is to be allowed to go to sea with more than fifty passengers on board, until 'the owner, or charterer, or master of the said ship, with one good and sufficient surety,' shall have given a joint bond of one thousand pounds to the collector or other chief officer of customs, to the effect that the ship is seaworthy, that the engagements entered into with the passengers shall be properly performed according to the provisions of this act, and that all fines and penalties incurred under it, shall be paid. The principal provisions of the act thus referred to, and which are to be enforced by penalties varying from five to fifty pounds, are as follows:—No vessel is to take passengers at the rate of more than one person to two registered tons; not less than ten superficial feet is to be allowed, on the lower deck, to each passenger, when the voyage is not between the tropics, nor less than fifteen when it is; no vessel to be allowed to take more than fifty passengers which has not a proper lower deck of at least one and a half inch in thickness, or which has not a space of at least six feet between the upper and lower decks; no vessel to have more than two tier of sleeping berths; every vessel to be bound to provide each passenger with three quarts of water per day, and seven pounds of bread, biscuit, or other "bread stuffs," per week, independent of provisions taken by the passengers themselves; all vessels to be supplied with sufficient bread and water to last, at the quantum per day and week mentioned above, for ten weeks, if proceeding to North America or the West Indies; for twelve weeks if proceeding to South or Central America, or the coast of Africa; for fifteen weeks if proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope or the Falkland Islands: for eighteen if proceeding to the Mauritius; for twenty weeks if proceeding to Western Australia; for twenty-two if proceeding to any of the other Australian colonies; and for twenty-four if proceeding to New Zealand. Every emigrant vessel of 250 tons to have two boats, every vessel above 250 and not above 500 tons to have three, and every vessel above 500 tons to have four. Every vessel taking out 50 passengers on a voyage of twelve weeks' duration, or upwards, or 100 passengers for a shorter voyage, to take out some person duly authorized to act as physician, surgeon, or apothecary; lists of passengers to be drawn out, and copies left with the collector or other chief officer of the customs; written receipts to be given for all money paid, and a copy of this act to be kept on board every passenger ship for reference."

In concluding this little work, at least for the present, we beg to call the emigrant's attention to the only letter on the dark side of the question, that we have received, among the vast number we have been favoured with on the bright and favourable side of this subject, by friends of emigrants residing in the United States.

We think that this letter is really worthy of much notice, nor do we for one moment discredit its statements, so far as it describes the effects of *trade* and manufacture. Common sense tells us, that, though in the

states where the manufacturer has the benefit of the great protective duties of the state laws,—duties imposed on all importations of manufactured goods into that country—(for there the law-makers are not so *enlightened* as those we have the *happiness* to be blessed with here,)—though they have the advantage of these protective duties so far as they manufacture goods to be consumed in the states, and that protection being now about twenty-five per cent, and demanded, according to the latest news, to be made thirty-five—and it is no trifling advantage to the manufacturer there—still, as he cannot have that benefit extended to him when he exports his manufacture, unless in the shape of a bounty,—and even that is talked of among this *unenlightened* and restrictive trades-people—when the manufacturer exports his goods, and therefore comes in contact with our *free trade*, bating, and pulling-down-wages system,—free trade in beating down labour, but protective in corn,—when such manufacturer has to carry goods to a market where our *soup-kettle* weaving goes to, he must, of course, be governed by the prices he can realise in such a market; and hence the low prices and also uncertainty of employment; aye, and hence dear provisions, where mere manufacture is carried on, even in America. But in this letter what do we find to be the fact? Weavers living on soup, and running from shop to shop begging soup tickets? Is that the relation of this letter? No; on the contrary, the writer states that he has begun manufacturing gingham;—"He could not fall in with nothing for himself; does not know how the gingham making may answer, but hopes he shall be able to make as much as he could at"—at what? Nothing? No; he "hopes he shall be able to make as much as he could at other *labour*, and will be more comfortable than *working* for any other person, and is determined to travel no more." So that it is plain that he could have got *something* to have done; he could have worked for *other persons*, had he liked to so have worked. But he has been a traveller; no matter. See what this disappointed man thinks he could do *if he could get fine worsted*. Let this man read the letter from Mr. Flower, published in Judge Hall's extracts, on the growth of fine wool, and then, if he has any *do* in him, he will not be long before he gets fine worsted. He says that what they get there they have to work hard for. And is this something new to this gentleman? If it be so, it is only so to him, and the fact explains at once why he is disappointed. But, besides all this, there is a statement made in this letter which we must not overlook. Besides the dearness of coals—(and that can only apply to some particular locality), and the bad mutton and beef, which every one knows is not true generally, nor, if it were true as to some part of America, does it apply to provisions generally,—he bids the person he writes to "tell James Cooper that his brother-in-law, Richard Jackson, is weaving, and he can earn three and a half dollars per week, and *they*

pay," (we wonder if *they* be his brother-in-law?) "two and a half dollars for board." And, while we see it stated in the public papers that pork has been sold in Cincinnati, this last pork season, at from three to five farthings a pound—while he knows that the highest price for a barrel of the best American flour is fifteen shillings less than it is here—and while he cannot but know that meal is one shilling and sixpence a bushel—that fish, the best that ever the world produced, can be had in abundance, and for a mere nothing—that cheese is about twopence-halfpenny per pound—that butter is so low there, that the mere announcement of Sir R. Peel's tariff has reduced it nearly to one half here—and turkeys, geese, and poultry for a mere song,—still he says "that as *much* can be had for the money of eatables in England as can be got in America!" We asked a weaver if he could get three and a half dollars per week, and pay two and a half for board. Poor fellow! How he sighed and shook his head, and said "I wish I could, I would never grumble at giving fourteen in the place of seven shillings for a pair of moleskin trowsers."

On this letter, we have only to add, as the writer appears to be in Rhode Island, on which the reader will refer to Mr. Buckingham's account of the manufactures there, as the only next description, on this head, we can furnish; of course leaving the reader to draw his own conclusion, with this parting remark,—that we advise none to emigrate who do not determine to betake themselves to the land. On the land, we hear not of dear coals and high rents, nor of dear provisions either.

The weaver, however, not the only branch of business affected by *trade*. We have heard of mechanics, young men, being equally disappointed. But even in such cases, and particularly of late years, when these disappointed persons have returned home, much as they have had their hopes blighted in America, such have been the changes here since they left, and such the *kind* feeling and *strong christian sympathy* of their old employers, on seeing them back again in happy old England, that they cannot get work now at two thirds the wages that were paid when they left, two years ago.

We know a party who have returned somewhat disappointed. We have talked with them; and though they say much against the country, still, even these disappointed men say that farmers and store keepers do well in America. This, then, is enough. Indeed, to know that farmers alone can do well there, is fully answering the end of our enquiries.

This, then, concludes our remarks on the subject of emigration to the United States, and brings us back to the original motive that induced us to turn our attention to the subject at first, which was to discover if the half employed, the half starved, and the half worn out and half ruined tradesmen, who are now fast sinking into the grave, through the effects of the sight the multitude of ragged and starving workmen produce, who

are every where prowling the streets, and the soul-killing apprehension of the already half choked, yawning, bastiles of workhouses have on the nerves of a sinking tradesman,—*their* only asylum, or a mad-house, at last! We undertook this subject to get information as to the probability of such persons, on their betaking themselves to the land, in America,—there being not a yard of even common, or moss, or *bog land* to be had in this country; all having been tagged to the sheep skins of the park owners, *by the park owners themselves*!—if such persons, not being acquainted with farming, could eke out a living, on God's provision for the working man, with the probability of enjoying some comfort, and of being freed from the chilling apprehension that the very sight of the chairman of a board of guardians causes to thrill through the nerves of every sensitive mind here. We wished to ascertain this fact; and by the help of our friend, the American Citizen, through the vast information he has thrown in our way, confirmed as that information has been by the public writers on the subject, such as Cobbett, Hulme, late of Bolton, and now of Philadelphia, Judge Hall, Buckingham, and the mass of private correspondence with which we have been favoured, we have ascertained it; and now we give the result of our labours to the public, with the cheerfulness that arises from a belief that they will do good.

On the night that the following letter, from Mr. Pattinson, should have been read, but which, by some lurking sensitiveness or other, did not get produced, and was therefore obliged to be sought for afterwards; on that night, the two last letters in this work, for which, and the letter of Mr. Pattinson, the press is stopped, and the work extended to give insertion to. On that night these two letters were read, which in a ten-fold degree confirm what our citizen friend assured the public company before him would be the result of the old man and his family betaking themselves to the land in America; which assurance was, that such a family, so affectionate to each other and to their parent, so pulling together (and we learn from many sources, that there are no persons so much disregarded as those wanting in affection for their parents), would possess themselves of land, and live hereafter in peace and plenty, affection and comfort. Of the letters, we beg to state that we give them as we have found them, and the parties are known and can be vouched for; nor are they in the least embellished. But why should we alter them? We have no interest to serve, save and except the mere promulgation of the truth, so far as we know it, and so far as we believe it will be beneficial to our suffering countrymen.

We are, then, most fully satisfied that that great concernment that troubles no little every right minded person, be he parent or child, can be most fully and happily effected,—namely, that good livings may be got by industry on the land in the western states of America, and, too, with

but little labour, and with a prospect—a most cheering one—of improvement every year; that while almost every change which takes place here must injure the English Tradesman, there scarcely any change can happen which will not improve the affairs of the American farmer. And no one, knowing how easy the land is to cultivate, how fertile the soil,—notwithstanding what Pattinson says about it resembling Shap Fells—what abundance the produce, need fear commencing the farming life, when they learn that, of the hundreds who have left Leyland, Longton, Chorley, and this part of the country, who were weavers here, and what are called datal men in summer, out of that number scarcely one is now at his old trade, while nearly all are at farming or at farm labour, and doing and have done well. Read again the letters; read Buckingham on farming, then Judge Hall on the land, &c., in the western states. Read these over again, and then let those complain, as they richly deserve to complain, of disappointments, if they remain at weaving in America for any other purpose unless they weave for domestic uses.

On the subject of paper money in America, we know that that evil will not be of long duration; for while there is nobody but needy adventurers and sordid speculators in that country that desire such a currency, it never can stand long; such an evil can not be tolerated by a working class, a farming body, or an upright trading community of men, who, with the elective franchise in their hands, return *all* the law makers to congress. “The failure of these paper banks injures tradesmen.” Yes they do. But such failures never make land barren, nor can they prevent the farmer’s stock giving him and his family plenty of sustenance; he cannot suffer from such failures if he sticks to his *surplus* produce *till he gets hard cash*. But even these speculating and gambling fellows have their uses. It is them that have caused the land in America to be now accessible to the poor, who are *by them* driven from unhealthy employs on to God’s best home on earth—the land.

Annexed to this work is a letter from a friend and acquaintance of ours, Mr. Pitkethly, of Huddersfield, which we call the stranger’s attention to. We have been made cognizant of many such tricks as the one related by him, heartless as it is, played off in Liverpool. We would therefore say to all who are so strange as not to have confidence in their own capabilities in arranging for passage, &c., we would advise them to call on a worthy friend of ours, Mr. William Wall. He is a painter and glazier, in Prescott Street; but may be found more easily, as he is much in town, by calling on Mr. Stewart, Bookseller, Whitechapel; or on Mr. Marratt, Arcade, Liverpool. Call on him, and he will guide any one who will depend on him, most safely, honestly, and securely, and with economy, through all the difficulties of preparation for the voyage. He is a homely working man, and can be of service, in every useful way, to homely working people.

"Pawtucket, Rhode Island, January 27th, 1842.

"Dear Nephew,

"You must excuse me for not writing sooner, but I was thinking of leaving this place, that caused me to put it off; but as I have come to the determination of settling some time here, I thought it time to let you know how we are getting on,—the children are all well at present, but Sarah has been very poorly, she has been confined for the last fortnight, but she is a good deal better. I hope you have made up your mind to stop where you are, for I can assure you that you are better where you are than you would be here. Things are a great deal worse than when you left here, and work is very bad to get. I could fall in with nothing for myself. I have commenced to make some Gingham on my own account, but how it will answer, as yet, I do not know, but I hope I shall be able to make as much as I could at any other labour, and will be more comfortable than working for any other person. I am determined to travel no more. Could I get worsted, I could make a good living by making Mouslin-de-laines, but we can get none fine enough. The print-works here would like some person to commence, but I think they will not be able, as they cannot get the worsted, I have tried several places but cannot succeed. I think we will be able to get home again this next summer, should the children like it no better. They are working the same as when I wrote before. Provisions are a good deal dearer than you spoke of; it takes as much to keep us here as it did in Preston. We pay fifty cents per hundred-weight for coal, that is equal to 2s. 2d. English money; and house rent is very high. For a house, such as we had in Preston, it would cost from ninety to one hundred dollars per year, that is, near to £20. English money. For house rent and firing, it costs us, at present, ten shillings, English money, per week; so I will leave you to judge where the benefit is. There is no person, that I see, that does any better but hand-loom weavers; and I cannot see how he could keep his family, house rent is so high in York. There is none here at this place but myself and another. I was sadly puzzled to get tackling. Had it not been for George Lindsey, I should have been fast altogether; but he got me shuttles and fly, so that I am able to get on. But I must tell you one thing,—that it is not the country that it is represented to be, neither for cheap living or good wages. For my part, I will advise no one to come that can live any way comfortable at home. If a person can do at all, let him stop where he is; he may travel till he is tired here before he can get any work at all. There is a great deal of talk at home about good land. For my part, I have seen none, and I travelled through five of the states. I would not have one of their farms if it was given me; the farmers are all very poor. All the land I have seen is little better than Shap Fells, only it is more level. I should like to go into the west, to see what it is like; but I think the children will be for coming home. They talk of nothing but Preston; they would like to be with you again. You must tell my friend James Crook to stay at home. Tell him I hope he will take my advice, and stay where he is; should he come here he will make less than where he is. Tell him to take care of what he makes, and get into some way of trading; for I can assure him he can do as well, and is better off than I have been here. I should like very badly to hear of him, or any persons that I know, that can live at home, come here. Tell him I hope he will stop till he sees me in Preston again. I have seen several that were said to be doing well; but

I have seen none that were as comfortable as him and me were. I assure you what they get here they have to work hard for. Tell James Cooper that my brother-in-law, Richard Jackson, is weaving; he can earn $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per week, and they pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for board. And as for living, a man can get as much for his money in England as he can get here; rent and clothing, with fire, takes away all that you can gain by provisions, without speaking of the difference of climate. In summer you are burnt, and in winter you are starved. It cost me £5. for a stove; had we not got it, I am sure we would have been starved. A pair of moleskin trowsers, that would cost seven shillings at home, will cost fourteen shillings here, and all sorts of clothing the same; and as for flesh meat, I could like James Crook to see it. Richard Jackson says the mutton is just like skinned dogs, and as for the beef, it minds me of carrion—it is unwholesome. Now, if you will not take my advice, come and see; but be sure to bring as much money that will take you home again. For my part, I wish I had come myself, and left the family at Preston.

“Your real friend and uncle,

“JOSEPH PATTINSON.”

“Waterloo Township, Athens County, State of Ohio,
“December 20th, 1841.

“Dear William and Ellen,

“We thank the Lord that he has safely brought us through our long and dangerous journey, and I hope this will find you and all our relatives as it leaves us at present—that is, in good health and spirits. We arrived at Mac Connollsville on Friday, the 19th November, at eleven o'clock at night: next morning I hired a horse, and, after ascertaining that Mr. Jas. Smethurst* lived in Windsor Township, Morgan County, seven miles distant, I proceeded thither. I stayed with them all night, and on Sunday morning, James brought his horse, and came with me to pay my family a visit; and previous to his returning home, we agreed he should hire me a waggon and two horses, and bring his own waggon and one horse, by eight o'clock on Monday morning. He came, and his waggon took out my family, and the other waggon took two of my large boxes, and the small box, for one load, and then he went the next day for the other two large boxes, and beds; and, as James and Dan had not convenience for us to live with them in their cabin, there was one empty about half a mile distant. He took us there; after James, Dan, and myself had trimmed it up with a new sash window, door, and boarded the floor, &c., the owner gave me consent to live in it, until I could suit myself with land, without paying any rent, and he would find me fire-wood, provided we would cut it, which has been all we have had to do. I and our Tom cut down a tree, the other day, three and a half yards round the trunk, and thirty feet long without a branch, and, when cut up, was sufficient to last for two or three weeks' fire-wood; and I suppose a tree like it, in England, would sell for from £10. to £15. The neighbours, and folks in this country, are kind and hospitable to strangers, and I will give you a specimen. Our Mary got out of her way in the woods, and was lost, and the neighbours, for three or four miles round, in under an hour after they had been warned by other neighbours, were out hunting her in the woods, even to the number of sixty or seventy people: both old and young men, without distinction, left their homes, and came out to search

for the lost child of a strange Englishman ; but a few of them had seen me, and, till then, many had not heard that such a one was their neighbour. One of my friends will bring us sweet milk, another will bring us a can of buttermilk ; another neighbour lent me his horse to go to Athens, fifty miles from Morgan County, where I have this day bought forty-two acres of land. James Smethurst went with me to buy it, and took his horse ; and all the expenses we had to pay was at the taverns on the road, as the folks who are to be my new neighbours entertained us from Friday to Monday, and our horses, without charging us a cent. James and Daniel Smethurst have been as kind to me as if I had been their own son ; and as kind to my family as if they had been their grandchildren. Their farm is larger than mine, as they have fifty acres ; but then there is both James and Daniel to it. Mine is only forty-two acres, but is better land than theirs. I should have settled near them, but land is so very high in Morgan County. I was asked fifteen dollars per acre there, and mine has only cost me three dollars and sixty-four cents per acre, or 150 dollars for 40 acres. It is wood land, but not under heavy timber, and is very level, and will be light to clear. I have two good springs of water, besides a running stream on my estate, that, I am told is never dry during summer months ; besides a good camp for making our own sugar, that last year produced for a neighbouring farmer 165 lbs. of sugar, besides treacle ; of course he top'd the trees. As the owner of the land at that time lived in Athens town, seven miles off, I am now to live in a log cabin, belonging to one of my new neighbours, about a mile from my own estate, until he has built me a new one, upon my own land, which will cost me from 25 to 35 dollars, just as I finish it, and by seed time, in spring, I hope we shall be able to clear a few acres for potatoes, Indian corn, buck wheat, garden stuff, &c. ; but you must understand we now live fifty miles off J. and D. Smethurst ; they in Morgan County, we in Athens County ; but still both in the state of Ohio. Wheat sells here at three quarters of a dollar per bushell, say 75 cents ; potatoes, 25 cents ; Indian corn, at 32 cents per bushel ; pork at two cents per lb., or two dollars per cwt. ; beef, four cents per lb. ; coffee, eighteen cents ; tea is not much used here by the farmers, as it is nearly as dear as in England ; but they use fluently, and not sparingly, every thing they grow and can make for themselves. They make their own soap, candles, sugar, molasses, and many grow their own tobacco, but dont like to visit the grocers' stores very often. they even grow their own wool, and spin, weave, and make their own clothes, for both men women, and children ; save and except cotton cloth, for shirts.

We now both honestly and truly answer we are now in a free country, where a man can and does enjoy the fruits of his own labour, and without the tax-eaters devouring what ought to make him comfortable. Food, that important article, is here in great plenty, to all who are willing to labour, and be steady ; and I never expected to hear of a comfortable living in any country without this. The people don't work as hard as in England, and we go free and unshackled. I can now take out my gun, and, if I be not content to walk round my own estate, and shoot thereon, which is just one mile round, I can ramble through both cultivated and uncultivated ground—through the whole state of Ohio, which is larger than all England—and no person will speak to me but with kind words ; and if benighted, will take me in with kindness, entertain me for the night, feed me in the morning, and wish me much success in my hunting journey.

"Yours, affectionately,

"THOMAS BARNES MOORE."

"Kirtland, Ohio, November 14th, 1841.

"Dear Father, Mother, Brothers, and Sisters,

"As we have now got settled down, we hope in our permanent home, I gladly embrace the opportunity of writing to you. We left New York, for Albany, by steam boat, up the Hudson river, a distance of 145 miles, passing through twenty-one of the principal towns on this beautiful river, which were—Singsing, Anthony's Nose, West Point, Hamburgh, Columbus, Hudson, Catskill, Albany, &c. From thence we took the Hudson and Erie Canal, for Buffalo, a distance of 498 miles, the largest canal in this country, passing through seventeen large towns, the principal of which were,—Schenactady, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, London, Lyons, Palmyra, Rochester, and Lockport. When we arrived in Lockport, we were informed that we were within thirty-one miles of Niagara Falls; we concluded to visit them, and sent the luggage by the boat to Buffalo. A gentleman from England and his family went with us. Dear friends, it baffles all description to behold this wonder; it is worth travelling for half your days. When we were three miles off we could see the mist rising and hear the thunder. Imagine to yourselves a river two miles wide and very deep, flowing with the rapidity of lightning, dashed on the rocks, in a moment of time, several hundred feet below the bed of the river, and then you may form some idea of this master wonder. After walking some time on the island, we then went to the foot of the Falls, and thence ascended three hundred steps, took the train for Buffalo, and arrived there before the boat. On arriving at Buffalo, we took lodgings at an inn, waiting for the steam boat starting for Chicago, in Illinois. Buffalo is a beautiful city, situated on the banks of Lake Erie. Whilst there, we met with Mr. Black, pork dealer, from Bolton, and a friend from Rochdale, with whom we spent sometime. At the time we met with them, we had paid our passage on board the Chesapeake steamer, for Chicago; but, understanding from Mr. Black, that William Greenalgh, from Chorley, was in Cleveland, and that his brothers from Bolton, with many of our friends, were in Kirtland, we determined to pay them a visit on our way to the west. We sailed on Friday, and, after a passage of twenty-four hours, in a rough sea, for so they term this mighty water, we arrived in Cleveland. We spent two days with William Greenalgh, and then proceeded to Kirtland, * * *

Kirtland is a pretty little town, situated twenty-one miles from Cleveland, and about six miles from the banks of the Lake Erie. I was so much taken up with it, that I determined to stop short, and settle amongst our friends. I have bought a pretty little place of about four acres and forty-eight rods, with a good house on it. It is situated on one of the mountains in Ohio, and a more healthy situation is not in the world. I have sunk a well in front of my house thirty-five feet deep, and have come at excellent water. I have also sown two acres of wheat, which is doing well. I have three fine pigs, four turkeys, seven hens, one rooster, two geese, and one cat. Mr. Greenalgh's boy is living with me as a servant. I shall not buy a cow till spring, as hay is rather scarce. My land is good, and I have bought it cheap. I gave for the land and house, and recording them on the national records, the sum of 140 dollars and 75 cents, which is equal to £30., or thereabouts. I am fully expecting brothers Thomas and William next spring; they may depend upon it they will never rue at leaving a land of slavery, misery, oppression, and poverty, for a land of freedom and plenty. Flour is selling at £1. sterling per barrel, pork 1d. per lb., beef, 1½d., cheese 2½d., and every thing else in the same proportion. My dear friends, I have no

desire to visit my native land any more, for I can assure you the people in this country do not need to work half their time. Mary wishes that her father and mother were here, to partake of a share of a turkey we have received from 'Squire Cummings, a magistrate, and a kind friend to us. Nothing would give us more joy than our friends being with us to partake of the good things of this land.

"I am yours affectionately, HENRY MOORE."

"TO SIR GEORGE ———, BART.

"Sir Liverpool, 20th, November, 1841:

"Your kindness induces me to take the liberty of laying a case of villany before you, for the purpose of craving your benevolent interference with the powers that be. I will not trouble you with any further apology, but state the facts.

"A poor woman, the wife of ———, late of Huddersfield, after disposing of her little furniture, &c., came to this place with seven children, for the purpose of taking a passage to New York, to where her husband had been forced, by pressure of circumstances, to emigrate, some short time before. She arrived here with her children and a brother, on the fifteenth ult.; I reached here on business on the 17th, and on the afternoon of the same day, found the woman, and accompanied her to the office, where she had previously been to treat for a passage. I asked Mr. ———, one of the contractors, several questions, all of which he evaded answering, and addressed himself to Mrs. ———, desiring that she would say, that she would give £15. for the conveyance of herself and her family, (they had previously asked £19. 10s.). I told her to leave the office, as it was improper to treat with any one who would not explain. She was following me, when he (Mr. —) stopped her, and offered to take her for £15. However, I advised her to wait, and I would make enquiry at some other office. I saw her the following evening, after I had engaged a passage at £12. 10s., when she informed me that she had just paid to the said ———, or rather his agent, the sum of £14. 10s.; and this she had done after the most violent threats and intimidations, such as—If she went and paid anywhere else, they should take care she should not go; that they had so much trouble, she must pay them for it; if she did not pay them she could not go at all, &c., &c.; so that, in terror, the poor woman agreed to pay. Her brother, who, with herself, could not write, had a person who could. When the agreement was come to, Mr. ——— left the office and ———, his man-catcher, as he is called, to do the following shocking work, viz., he first proposed to give a receipt on a plain sheet of paper, which they refused to accept, having seen others upon a printed form. To this he consented, and while filling it up, the person who accompanied the woman and her brother, and who could write, was watching to see that all was done right, when, with the most shocking oaths and imprecations, he (the agent) seized the said person by the collar,—told him, there was the door,—to begone!—that they wanted no paid agents there, and violently pushed him out. Of course my engagement was too late. I asked a sight of the receipt, of which the following is a copy:—

"No. 463.

Berth No.

"—— Packet offices, —, ———, and —, ———.

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"Mrs. ———, ———, ———, ———, ———, and ———. making two adults and six children, have agreed with us for a second

cabin passage to New York, in the ———, if room—taking all sea risk, and paying before embarking one dollar each, for hospital money, ——— ship finding berths, water, and fuel only.—This ticket not transferable. Only provisions and wearing apparel allowed as baggage; the rest to be paid for. Balance due, passage £4., which, with the hospital money, must be paid on or before the ——— or the deposit will be forfeited, and the plans as now agreed upon filled up by others.

“ “ For — and —, ———,

“ “ Signed, — ———.

“ On perusing the document of which the above is a copy—the original was a printed form, the blanks partly filled up and partly not—I asked why they had not paid all the passage money? I was instantly told that they had. Then why, I asked, is there a balance of four pounds to pay here? They said they had paid all they agreed for, namely, £14. 10s. I sent them directly to the office, to learn why it was so. They returned to say, that the person who received the money being absent, no answer could be given. I then went with them (the poor woman and her brother) to the Government Office for the Protection of Emigrants—it was a few minutes past four—we found it shut. I took them to the office where I had engaged a passage for the family, and explained. They seemed to understand that such matters were of no uncommon occurrence:—said they knew the person who had signed the paper. I enquired if such swindlers could not be put out of the trade? and stated that it was disgraceful to have such in it—that it was calculated to bring all the shippers of Liverpool into contempt. They said they could not. I asked if they did not think it would be very proper to have the gang taken up for swindling? One said I had better see Lieutenant Henry first; another said it would be well to have them arrested. I immediately went in search of the superintendent of police, but was not fortunate enough to find him, I laid the case before the persons I met at the police office; they, too, seemed to understand that this was a common matter. They said, before I proceeded in anything, I had better see Mr. Henry. I therefore directed the woman, with some witnesses, to meet me the following morning, waited on the lieutenant at his office, and found him. I explained the case; and told him what a hardship it would have been had the demand been made for the four pounds balance, just when the ship was going out of dock; and she, having nothing left, would have been thrown into the street with her seven children without a home, and without a sixpence, and very possibly she had never before been ten miles from her home; that I thought it would be well to have the fellows brought up for swindling; and that I intended to lay the case before the Home Secretary. At this last remark he started, and asked me what we had to do with the Home Office, &c., &c. I said I did not intend to complain of his conduct to the Government, but it was truly surprising to hear him say that he was not appointed by the Home Office, while his bills, stuck upon the walls, stated that he was appointed by the Government. After stating, amongst many other things, that, although there was good proof as to how ——— and their tools had acted, it would be difficult to convict, as they would find persons to swear the contrary. He then sent an officer with Mrs. ——— to the office, when the insolent and brutish fellows, finding they were in a mess, with flushed countenances, said they understood a bargain had been struck so as to leave the balance as stated, but having found their mistake, were ready to take the family for the £14. 10s., which they acknowledged to have received; but

the return of the above sum was insisted on; and after an inner office consultation, and being informed of what I had threatened to do, viz., to have them brought before the magistrate for swindling, that morning, if the money was not paid down to the woman—it was instantly returned, and she went and paid the £12. 10s., and sailed directly by the ship '——'.

"Sir, among many complaints, I found that the general opinion is, that a law ought to be passed for regulating the engaging of passages to foreign ports; and it appears that licences ought to be granted to proper persons; but to say the least, an investigation ought to take place immediately into the general mode and arrangement, for the cruelty and imposition is beyond calculation; and would my business permit me, I would, at my own charge, stay at the port, watch the proceedings, and make a report.

"In the meantime, I shall be most glad if you could conveniently communicate with Sir James Graham, verbally or by letter, and I feel confident that this statement of the case, although most hurriedly drawn up, is sufficient to arouse your kind and benevolent heart, and to cause you to make an effort to put an end to conduct so vile, cruel, and oppressive.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,

"Yours, most respectfully,

"L. PITKETHLY."

ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO PITTSBURGH, BY THE RAIL-ROAD AND CANAL.

	Miles.		Miles.
From New York to Philadelphia, by rail-road.....	96	Alexandria.....	23
Philadelphia to Harrisburg, by rail-road.....	119	Frankstown and Hollidaysburg	3
BY CANAL PACKETS TO		THENCE, BY RAIL-ROAD ACROSS THE MOUNTAIN, TO	
Juniata River	15	Johnstown	38
Millerstown	17	BY CANAL, TO	
Mifflin	17	Blairsville	35
Lewistown.....	13	Saltzburg	18
Waynesburg	14	Warren	12
Hamiltonville	11	Alleghany river.....	16
Huntingdon	7	Pittsburgh.....	28
Petersburgh	8		

Total from New York to Pittsburgh, 490 miles.

We find it reported from Liverpool, that owing to the high price of fares to New York, many are taking their passages to Quebec; and we cannot but think, that this should be both a cheaper and shorter voyage. Quebec is 320 miles up the St. Lawrence river, and in a direct line to lakes Ontario and Erie; from which, if we are not misinformed, there is a canal, either open, or about to be opened this year, directly through the state of Ohio to Evansville, in Indiana; if so, this cannot but be, by far, the shortest voyage, and quite as cheap to persons with much luggage,

as the long and tedious voyage by New Orleans, besides requiring a much less ship store. Bear in mind that our latitude is about $53\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, the mouth of St. Lawrence is 50, New York about 41, Philadelphia 40, and New Orleans 30, besides having a double sea voyage to encounter. We are told that the voyage to Quebec is made commonly in 18 or 20 days, while that of New York is 23 average, and New Orleans 40 days,—of course we do not advise any route, but give these hints that the emigrant may be better prepared for making inquiries, and satisfying himself.

STEAM BOAT ROUTE FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW ORLEANS.

“The following table shows the distances from each other of the places named. Prices depending at all times on the number of boats in port, and the abundance or scarcity of passengers.

	Miles.	Miles.
DOWN THE RIVER.		
To Beaver, Pennsylvania.....	27	
Wellsville, Ohio.	26	53
Steubenville, do... ..	20	73
Wheeling, Virginia.....	23	96
Marietta, Ohio	82	178
Parkersburgh, Va	10	189
Point Pleasant, do.	78	266
Gallipolis, Ohio	3	269
Guyandotte, Virginia	37	306
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	50	356
Maysville, Kentucky.....	42	403
Ripley, Ohio	12	415
Cincinnati	46	451
Port William, mouth of Kentucky.....	79	530
Madison, Indiana	13	543
Westport, Kentucky	20	563
Louisville	20	583
Rome, Indiana	00	683
Troy	35	718
Yellow Barks, Kentucky	25	743
Evansville, Indiana	40	783
Henderson, Kentucky.....	12	795
Shawnetown, Illinois	53	848
Smithland, mouth of Cumberland.. ..	63	911
Mouth of Ohio	66	977
New Madrid, Mo.	75	1052
Memphis, Tenn.	150	1202
Helena, Arkansas Ter.	85	1287
Vicksburgh, Miss.	307	1594
Natchez	110	1704
New Orleans, La.	300	2004

“The deck is covered and contains berths, but it is a very undesirable way of travelling. The passage to Louisville is generally performed in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, and to New Orleans from 8 to 10; returning nearly double the time. The ordinary speed of the boats is 12 miles an hour down the river, and 6 up.

"Where large parties apply together for passage or where emigrating families apply, a considerable reduction is often made. We will mention the case of a family from Maryland, who took passage on the 27th inst, as one in point, and as furnishing emigrants with some information they may like to hear. The family consisted of 15 persons, (9 adults and 6 children,) 5 of whom were slaves. There were also three horses, a waggon, and a waggon load of baggage. They wished a passage to St. Louis, and on making application to the master of the only boat in port on their arrival here, were told that the fare would be 20 dollars for each adult in the cabin, 6 for deck passage, 15 for each horse, (the owner finding them,) and the usual rates of freight for the baggage; or, to lump the whole, 250 dollars. Rather than pay this, the head of the family preferred waiting awhile; he did so, and in three days effected a bargain for 160 dollars for the family, embracing 6 cabin passengers (with servant,) and 8 deck do., together with three horses, waggon and baggage; the deck passengers, and horses to be found by the emigrant."

POPULATION OF CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS.

	1840.	1830.	Increase.
New York	312,234	202,589	109,645
Philadelphia	258,832	188,797	70,135
Baltimore	101,378	80,625	21,753
Boston	84,401	61,392	23,019
Brooklyn	36,283	12,903	24,380
Cincinnati	46,382	24,831	21,551
St. Louis	24,585	5,852	18,733
Washington	20,777	18,827	3,950
Pittsburg*	21,296	12,542	8,754
Dover	3,775	3,416	359
Wilmington, Del.	8,367	6,563	1,704
Middletown	7,210	6,893	313
Bridgeport	4,570	2,800	1,770
Norwich	7,239	5,179	2,060
New London	5,528	4,356	1,172
New Haven	14,390	10,678	3,712
Hartford	12,793	9,789	3,004
New Orleans	102,191	50,103	52,088
Savannah	11,214	7,303	3,911
Newburyport	7,161	6,388	773
Wilmington, N. C.	4,268	2,700	1,568
Natchez	4,826	2,790	2,036
Newport	8,321	8,010	311
Buffalo	18,356	6,321	12,035
Portland	15,218	12,601	2,617
Gardiner	5,044	3,709	1,335
Canandaigua	5,653	5,162	491
Troy	19,372	11,405	7,967
Bath	5,000	3,773	1,227
Dover, N. H.	6,438	5,449	989
Providence	22,042	16,832	5,210
			Decrease.
Portsmouth, N. H.	7,884	8,082	198
Charleston	29,253	30,289	1,036

* It is right to add; that the population of Pittsburg *proper* only is here enumerated. If all the suburbs and villages connected with Pittsburg be included the population is nearly 60,000.

TABLE,

SHOWING THE DISTANCE FROM WASHINGTON TO THE CAPITAL OR LARGEST TOWN OF EACH STATE IN THE UNITED STATES;
ALSO, FROM EACH CAPITAL OR LARGEST TOWN TO EACH OF THE OTHERS.

Washington, D. C.	593	493	524	436	410	336	227	167	137	110	38	123	288	544	657	858	1230	1260	714	565	418	603	808	960
Augusta, Me....	595	95	191	159	199	259	383	442	473	500	600	720	883	1139	1252	1413	1855	1895	1268	1160	896	1105	1282	1432
Portsmouth, N.H.	493	95	145	56	96	166	279	340	869	397	469	629	780	1036	1149	1222	1753	1753	1206	1057	790	1008	1120	1270
Montpelier, Vt....	523	151	145	160	190	188	311	357	387	415	487	647	812	1068	1181	1383	1754	1734	1238	1029	823	1024	1213	1402
Boston, Mass....	496	159	160	40	40	100	223	286	313	341	413	673	738	994	1107	1294	1666	1696	1150	1001	734	946	1124	1314
Providence, R. I.	410	199	180	40	74	74	197	257	287	315	387	647	712	968	1081	1274	1648	1676	1130	981	715	927	1105	1294
Hartford, Conn..	396	259	156	158	100	100	123	183	213	241	313	473	638	894	1007	1196	1568	1598	1050	903	636	848	1026	1216
New York, N. Y.	227	382	279	311	223	197	123	60	30	30	68	130	290	455	711	884	1085	1457	1487	941	792	485	677	865
Trenton, N. J....	167	442	340	357	283	257	283	60	30	28	100	260	456	681	794	995	1367	1297	851	703	495	647	825	1015
Philadelphia, Pa.	137	473	369	387	313	287	213	90	30	28	100	260	456	681	794	995	1367	1297	851	703	495	647	825	1015
Wilmington, Del.	110	500	397	410	341	313	241	118	58	58	130	290	455	711	884	1085	1457	1487	941	792	485	677	865	1045
Baltimore, Md...	38	600	469	487	413	387	313	190	130	130	290	455	711	884	1085	1457	1487	941	792	485	677	865	1045	1015
Richmond, V. A.	173	770	629	647	573	473	350	290	260	233	160	332	397	653	776	967	1339	1369	823	674	415	627	805	995
Raleigh, N. C....	288	883	780	813	738	713	638	515	455	426	397	323	165	356	589	670	943	973	554	633	530	742	813	948
Charleston, S. C.	544	1180	1036	1068	994	968	894	771	711	681	653	681	421	356	589	670	943	973	554	633	530	742	813	948
Savannah, Geo...	657	1252	1149	1181	1107	1081	1007	884	824	794	776	694	634	369	113	321	692	713	637	790	761	876	887	1099
Tuscaloosa, Al...	858	1412	1350	1282	1294	1274	1196	1083	975	953	907	896	735	570	379	391	321	692	713	637	790	761	876	887
Monticello, Miss.	1230	1855	1722	1754	1666	1646	1568	1457	1397	1367	1339	1268	1107	973	768	773	633	603	528	428	378	612	808	763
New Orleans, La.	1260	1895	1752	1734	1696	1670	1598	1487	1427	1389	1268	1107	973	768	773	633	603	528	428	378	612	808	763	752
Nashville, Ten...	714	1268	1206	1234	1150	1130	1050	941	881	851	823	753	668	554	536	577	878	878	428	378	612	808	763	752
Frankfort, Ken...	565	1160	1057	1039	1001	981	903	792	782	702	674	703	541	533	635	730	613	577	428	378	612	808	763	752
Columbus, Ohio...	418	892	790	822	734	713	636	523	465	436	415	433	473	743	730	768	761	608	916	868	491	196	233	430
Indianapolis, Ind...	603	1005	1002	1034	946	927	848	737	677	627	645	627	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752	752
Vandalia, Ill.	803	1283	1130	1212	1124	1105	1026	910	855	825	805	823	831	813	894	887	752	767	847	474	280	430	189	195
Jefferson City, Mo	980	1432	1370	1402	1314	1294	1216	1095	1045	1015	995	991	956	948	922	892	847	700	914	531	416	611	370	195

The following interesting statement on the subject of Emigration. is extracted from "Statistics of Vauxhall Ward, Liverpool, by John Finch, junior." Published in March, 1842.

"About the years 1829 and 1832, we had, during the summer of each, large parties of families of agricultural labourers going out to the States of America, assisted by the parishes in the midland counties; but for the last eight or ten years we have had scarcely any of this class.

"Until 1840, the proportion of Irish to English emigrants was five of the former to about one of the latter.

"In 1840,....3 Irish to 1 English.

"In 1841,....2 Irish to 1 English.

"In 1842, (so far as the season has gone,) the number of English nas considerably exceeded the Irish, and is likely to continue in the same proportion.

"Until 1840, and more especially 1841, the emigration ceased, in a great measure, soon after midsummer; but last year it continued through the year; and the number of English that went out in the fall, and even the winter, was surprising.

"These English emigrants have been principally from the manufacturing districts in Lancashire; and, for the last six months, a great many from Yorkshire, Huddersfield, Leeds, and other parts of the West Riding.

"For two or three months past, the number from Nottingham has been very considerable; and great numbers are still likely to come forward from that neighbourhood. From the West of England great numbers of the manufacturing class of operatives have come, and great numbers more coming; and likewise from the iron districts in South Wales.

"For two years past considerable numbers have come from the neighbourhood of Aberystwith, mostly to settle in Ohio as agriculturists.

"Immense numbers, from all the parts mentioned, will come forward after the equinoctial gales have blown over. A considerable portion of the English gone this spring, have left their wives and children behind them. Families generally come forward more freely after the middle of April.

"Very few have more money than is sufficient to pay for passage and provisions on the most economical scale.

"In former years very few went in January.

" few ,, in February.

" many ,, in March.

" very many ,, in April.

"This year a very fair number went in January.

" many ,, in February.

" very many ,, in March,—so far.

"And from my engagements for April it appears as if the whole country was going to America—mostly to the States. We have very few inquiries for Canada, in anticipation for April. The mechanics do not go to Canada at all; but many families with children will be driven to Canada next month, on account of the high rate of passage for children to the States.

"No paupers going, assisted by their parishes. No farmers scarcely. All manufacturers and mechanics, mostly in the prime of life. No old people."

"It would appear from these particulars that the best class of our population is now leaving the country in immense numbers ; not to our colonies, but to the United States of America, at present our largest foreign customer; but who, in a short time, may be expected to be our most powerful rival. And it is painful to think she will take this position by the exercise of the energy and talents of the men who have made England what she is, and who are driven from their native land to a foreign country by oppressive laws and the bad arrangements of society. The variation in the proportion of Irish and English emigrants, and the reference to the age and class of people leaving, are remarkable features in this communication, and will produce melancholy reflections."

THE END.

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